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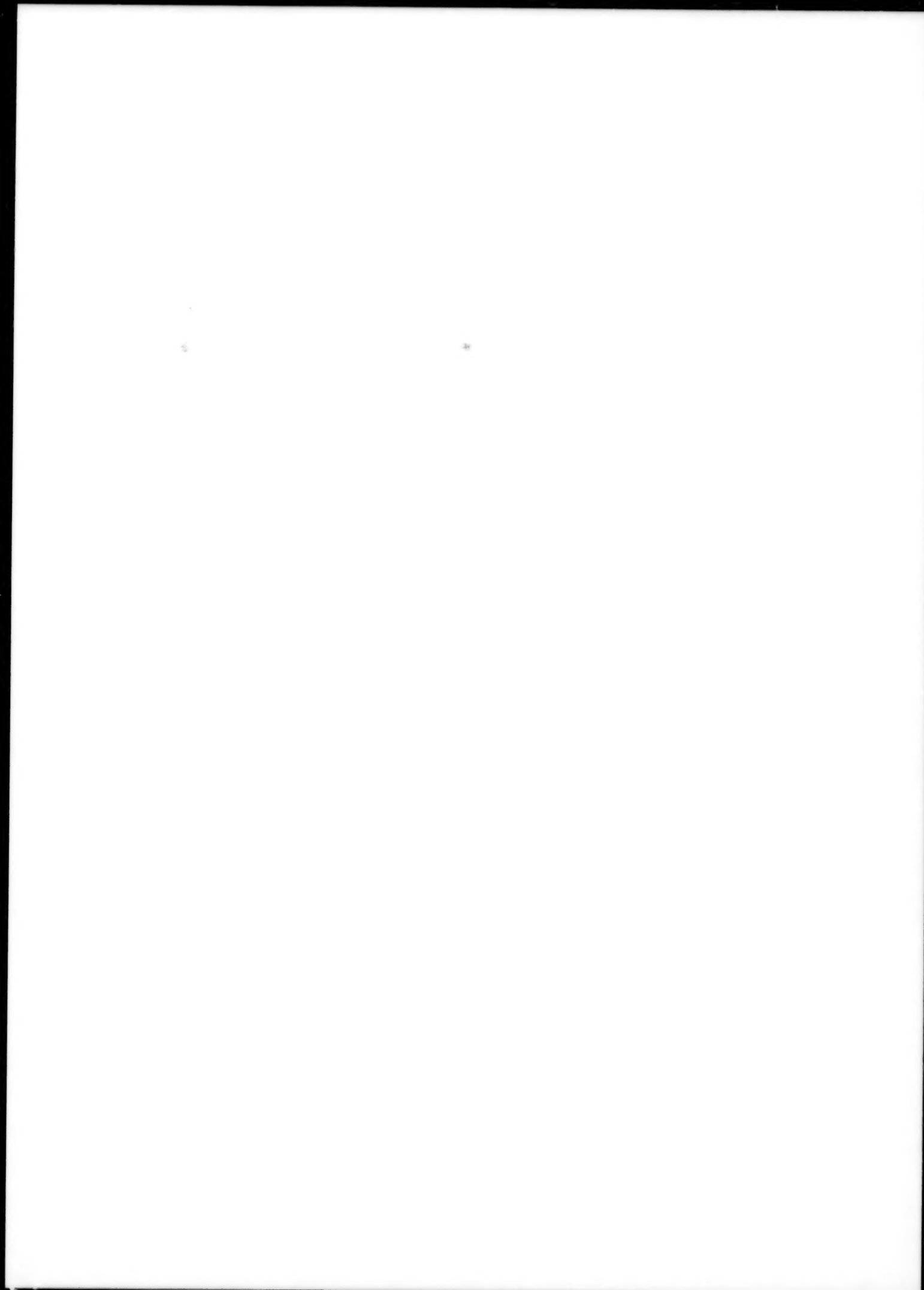
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Japan

Agriculture Minister on U.S. GATT Moves *OW060439 Tokyo KYODO in English 0426 GMT* 6 Oct 87

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 6 KYODO—The United States is expected to ask the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to convene an extraordinary council session in Geneva either in mid- or late November to decide whether Japan's import restrictions on 12 agricultural items infringe GATT rules, the Japanese agriculture minister said Tuesday.

Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Mutsuki Kato also told reporters after a regular twice-weekly cabinet meeting that Japan will raise the issue with the U.S. at their three-day bilateral talks opening Tuesday in Washington.

"We will discuss the issue at the Japan-U.S. industrial structure adjustment conference and higher-level expert talks," he added.

\$700 Million in Economic Aid Slated for PRC *OW061225 Tokyo KYODO in English 1216 GMT* 6 Oct 87

[TEXT] Tokyo, Oct. 6 KYODO—Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone informed Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang Tuesday that Japan is ready to provide China with up to about 700 million dollars to assist in an export promotion project, government officials said.

Zhao expressed thanks for the aid, the officials said.

The aid will be offered under Japan's internationally pledged 20 billion dollar "fund recycling" program, aimed at channeling some of the country's massive trade surplus to developing countries to help ease their debt burdens.

The 700 million dollars consists of 500 million dollars worth of low-interest official credits and 200 million dollars in loans from the Export-Import Bank of Japan.

Zhao had asked Nakasone for Japan's economic assistance to set up export bases when Nakasone visited Beijing last November.

Soviet Scientists Arrive for Joint Research *OW070447 Tokyo KYODO in English 0424 GMT* 7 Oct 87

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 7 KYODO—A five-member team of Soviet archeologists and anthropologists arrived in Japan Wednesday for a 45-day visit to discuss bilateral exchanges of culture and people between Siberia and Japan.

Another Soviet anthropologist is scheduled to join the group later.

Six members of the research team, headed by A.P. Derevyanko, will participate in joint archeological research in 10 prefectures nationwide with their Japanese counterparts and exchange views.

Derevyanko is head of the History, Language and Philosophy Institute of the Siberian branch of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

The six Soviet scientists have been conducting excavations in various parts of Siberia and have recently discovered the remains of a Neanderthal man in a cave in the Altai Mountains, marking the first such discovery in North Asia.

The team will research ancient cultural exchanges between Japan and Siberia, especially in areas around Lake Baykal, based on results of field surveys both in Japan and Siberia.

Official Finds SRV Position 'Unchanged' *BK070214 Hong Kong AFP in English 0150 GMT* 7 Oct 87

[Text] Bangkok, Oct 7 (AFP)—A Senior Japanese official who visited Vietnam last week says Hanoi's position on Cambodia is "unchanged," a Japanese Embassy official said here.

The official Tuesday quoted the director general of the Japanese Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, Kineo Fujita, as saying: Nothing has changed as far as Vietnam's position on the Cambodian conflict and other related matters are concerned."

Mr Fujita went to Hanoi September 28-October 1 for talks with Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and other Vietnamese officials on a "sounding-out mission."

He made a stop-over here last week-end to brief Thai Foreign Ministry officials on his way back to Tokyo, after visiting Laos October 1-3.

He said Mr Thach had complained to him that "Japan was singing the same song as China, the United States and especially Thailand," the embassy officials said.

Mr Fujita said he told the Vietnamese minister that Japan's foreign policy towards Southeast Asian countries was based on the 1977 "Fukuda Doctrine," designed by then Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda.

The doctrine suggested that Japan upgrades its relations with the six countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand) and promotes "warm relations" with the three Indochinese states, based on peaceful co-existence.

But Mr Fukita said that because of the Cambodian conflict, the Fukuda Doctrine had not been fully realized as regards Vietnam and Cambodia, the embassy official said.

Mr Thach retorted that Vietnam would withdraw all its troops from Cambodia within the next three years, adding that "there would not be a Cambodian question by the end of 1990," the Japanese Embassy official said.

Vietnam invaded Cambodia in 1978 to oust the ruling Khmer Rouge, widely accused of massacring hundreds of thousands of fellow countrymen.

The Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge are now part of a tripartite coalition resistance government fighting to oust the Vietnamese.

Fisheries Talks With ROK To Continue

*OW'051225 Tokyo KYODO in English 1222 GMT
5 Oct 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 5 KYODO—Japan and South Korea will hold the sixth round of fishery talks this year on voluntary restraint over fishing in each other's waters in Seoul on Monday and Tuesday next week.

A main topic will be control over Japanese fishing off Cheju Island and Korean fishing off Hokkaido, the northernmost of Japan's four major islands, officials of the fisheries agency said Monday.

Also to be discussed are conditions for the operation of Korean fishing boats in waters off Japan's western coast and of Japanese boats off the South Korean coast.

The two will also discuss measures to tighten control over fishing, they said.

Japan wants to iron out remaining differences on these issues, according to the officials.

Trade Talks With Thailand Scheduled

*OW'060415 Tokyo KYODO in English 0409 GMT
6 Oct 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 6 KYODO—Japan and Thailand will hold a trade committee meeting Wednesday through Saturday in Tokyo, the Foreign Ministry said Tuesday.

Ministry officials said a working-level meeting is set for Wednesday and Thursday, while a ministerial-level conference will be held on Saturday.

Hajime Tamura, minister for international trade and industry, will represent Japan, while Montri Phongphat, minister for commerce, will head a Thai delegation at the ministerial meeting.

The meeting, the 12th in a series, will focus on the international economic situation as it may affect the economies of both nations as well as bilateral trade problems.

The conference, started in 1968, had been held alternately in Tokyo and Bangkok, but the 12th meeting has been delayed since 1984 due to tight schedules of officials of both nations, the officials said.

Reportage on LDP Party Election Campaign

*OW'050523 Tokyo KYODO in English 0505 GMT
5 Oct 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 5 KYODO—The year's biggest political drama in Japan will open Thursday as the Liberal Democratic Party is to officially declare the start of a party presidential election to pick a successor to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone who is stepping down after five years in power.

The ruling conservative party will give birth to a new leader by the end of this month.

He will then be elected in an extraordinary session of the Diet (parliament) expected to be convened in early November. The LDP presidency is a position which carries with it the post of prime minister under an LDP-controlled Diet.

The immediate focus of attention is whether a primary presidential election will take place, depending on whether one of the four contenders, Susumu Nikaido, can recruit 50 supporters from the LDP's 445 Diet members as required under party rules.

Nikaido, who turns 78 on October 16, is leader of a small faction of 15 Diet members. The three other contenders—LDP Secretary General Noboru Takeshita, LDP Executive Council chairman Shintaro Abe and Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa—are heading major factions with over 80 members.

The four hopefuls have already announced their policy programs and there are no major policy differences between them. Each of the contenders vows to promote peace on the basis of friendly ties with the United States on the diplomatic front and to develop Japan into a rich society domestically.

The LDP's election management commission is scheduled to accept documents of candidacy for one hour starting 10 a.m. Thursday, party officials said.

Each candidate must file a list of 50 supporters from 445 LDP Diet members, according to party rules.

Candidates will meet reporters at a joint press conference at the LDP head office at 3:30 p.m., the officials said.

If the number of candidates falls short of four, there will be no primary election, according to the rules.

In this case, the LDP's election management commission will go into a session Thursday and decide advancing the date of the runoff election to around October 20 from October 30 as originally scheduled, the officials said.

It is still not known whether the three candidates will really go into the runoff election or whether they will sit in conclave in a bid to pick up a new party president through negotiations without balloting.

Takeshita, 63, who heads the largest faction with 114 members, has formed an alliance with Abe, also 63, leader of the fourth largest faction with 86 members, LDP sources said.

The Takeshita-Abe camp has gained support from Toshio Komoto, 76, leader of a 31-member faction, who encouraged Abe at his demonstration rally last week and is expected to do the same Thursday at Takeshita's rally.

The Takeshita-Abe-Komoto group comprises 231 Diet members, well above the simple majority of 223 needed to elect the party's president.

However, Takeshita and Abe have so far failed to reach agreement on which of them should come to power first.

Beleaguered by the tripartite alliance, Miyazawa, who turns 68 on Thursday, favors a settlement through talks and is anticipating a nomination from Nakasone as his successor.

If the number of candidates is four or more, there will be a primary presidential election among party members totaling 1,677,818 across the country.

Ballots have to be cast by October 28 and be counted the following day. The top three vote-getters will go into a runoff election among the 445 Diet members on October 30, the day when Nakasone's second two-year term of office, extended for one year, is to expire.

The winner must garner a majority of votes cast in the runoff election, according to party rules.

If none of the three candidates obtains a majority of ballots, then the top two vote-getters will go into another runoff election, and the one who collects the most votes will be declared the winner.

The governing party will hold its convention on October 31 to confirm the winner as new party leader.

Takeshita Seems Frontrunner

OW060327 Tokyo KYODO in English 0317 GMT
6 Oct 87

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 6 KYODO—Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) Secretary General Noboru Takeshita agreed Tuesday to maintain party solidarity after the election of Nakasone's successor as the new party president later this month.

Nakasone's term of office expires on October 30.

Takeshita was the first candidate among the top three party contenders to have a face-off with Nakasone before the start of the LDP presidential election Thursday.

The three candidates gunning for Nakasone's job are Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, LDP Executive Council chairman Shintaro Abe and Takeshita.

In the 25-minute meeting with Nakasone, Takeshita is believed to have sought Nakasone's support for his candidacy and to have expressed his willingness to implement major policies proposed by Nakasone during the latter's past five years in office.

Takeshita unveiled his platform Monday which stressed the need to further tackle such issues as tax government, and financial reforms, which were major policies targeted by Nakasone during his administration.

Takeshita's visit to Nakasone was interpreted by political analysts as an easing of the strained ties between the two.

In an earlier meeting with Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru, Nakasone had criticized maneuverings initiated by Takeshita's followers in the election campaign.

Takeshita Announces Policy Platform

OW050125 Tokyo KYODO in English 0028 GMT
5 Oct 87

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 5 KYODO—Liberal Democratic Party Secretary General Noboru Takeshita declared Monday he will make his best efforts to develop Japan into "a cultural and economic power" which is an open society respected by the peoples of the world.

Takeshita, announcing his policy platform for the LDP presidential contest, said he will try to contribute to the peace and prosperity of the world on the diplomatic front.

Takeshita, responding to calls from abroad for opening up Japan's market, pledged his efforts to redress Japan's trade imbalance, liberalize the financial market and encourage domestic demand without kindling inflation.

Domestically, Takeshita renewed his long-cherished "hometown" national economic development plan designed to promote decentralization of the country.

Takeshita, 63, was the last to issue his policy program among the top three contenders in the LDP presidential race which starts Thursday. LDP Executive Council Chairman Shintaro Abe, 63, and Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, 67, issued their policy statements last week.

Takeshita, Abe and Miyazawa are vying for the LDP presidency, a post which carries with it the office of Prime Minister under an LDP-controlled Diet. Susumu Nikaido, 77, a former LDP vice president, has also declared he will run in the election.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone is due to serve out his term as the incumbent LDP president on October 30 after five years in power.

Takeshita, in the policy document titled as "Creating an Open Cultural and Economic State," vowed to strengthen solidarity among free world countries on the basis of Japan's friendly ties with the United States.

He pledged contributions to developing countries, particularly in the Asia-Pacific region through economic and technical cooperation, and help in developing human resources here.

Takeshita also vowed efforts to:

- Work to increase imports, providing other nations with information on the characteristics of the Japanese market and the aesthetics and tastes of the Japanese consumer to help them develop goods and services tailored to Japanese needs,

- Promote cultural diplomacy by expanding international exchanges in sports and arts,

- Encourage grassroots diplomacy by assisting local citizens from many fields in promoting direct exchanges with foreign countries,

- Uphold Japan-U.S. security arrangements and build an appropriate defense capability without seeking to become a military power,

- Maintain support for continued progress in U.S.-Soviet negotiations on nuclear arms reductions and to do everything possible to achieve world disarmament,

As part of promoting international educational exchanges, Takeshita proposed that Japan exert efforts to guarantee foreign students and teachers here many more opportunities for studying in Japan.

Takeshita's domestic policy ideas are based on a "furusato" (hometown) concept, an idea which envisions the decentralization of Japan so that people living both in urban and rural areas can enjoy their life.

In this regard, he emphasized in the statement the need to rectify the high-density living conditions in urban areas such as the overcrowding in Tokyo. The statement urges the government to create an air and land transportation network nationwide which would enable people to travel anywhere in the country in a day.

He also stated that he will seriously consider requiring government ministries and agencies to relocate one of their functions to local districts in a bid to revitalize Japan's "furusato."

Referring to the Japanese housing situation, Takeshita expressed his readiness to solicit ideas from the Japanese people aimed at initiating effective policies which will stamp out speculative land transactions.

He also stressed that Japan needs to "establish an information network nationwide" that will allow ideas originating from any area to be quickly transmitted to the rest of the nation.

In addition, Takeshita stressed that the government should exert its utmost efforts to promote joint sponsorship by the central government and local communities for staging various events in local regions which concern the development of their industries, technology and culture.

Views on Economy

OW051005 Tokyo KYODO in English 0904 GMT
5 Oct 87

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 5 KYODO—Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) Secretary General Noboru Takeshita said Monday that he will tackle tax reform issues as a top priority in his administration, if elected as successor to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Takeshita, announcing his policy programs for the LDP presidency, which carries with it the prime ministership, said that the introduction of a new indirect tax specifically aimed at improving social welfare is necessary.

Nakasone is expected to leave office in early November shortly after his tenure as party president expires October 30.

A Diet resolution adopted in 1979 calling for tax reforms, while making efforts to reduce government expenditures to redress the nation's financial structure, should be evaluated, Takeshita said.

He vowed to push for the tax plan in government and Diet tax panels while seeking a consensus among taxpayers.

Takeshita is expected to file his candidacy for the LDP presidential election Thursday together with his two leading rivals, Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and LDP Executive Council Chairman Shintaro Abe. Both candidates announced their policy platforms last week.

Regarding ways to deal with skyrocketing land prices in metropolitan areas, Takeshita stressed that he will hammer out policies based on a report to be submitted next Monday by a government panel to the Nakasone cabinet.

Asked if he would pursue Nakasone's political goals for the "settlement of postwar accounts," he said: "There will be no major change. As former finance minister in the Nakasone cabinet I have supported him for many years."

On defense issues, Takeshita said that he will proceed with the ongoing defense guideline which limits defense spending to 18.4 trillion yen for the mid-term defense buildup program covering 1986-1990.

Takeshita also pledged further opening of the Japanese financial and capital markets.

Asked about his policy programs, if any, to defuse U.S.-Japan trade friction, he only said that "the important thing is to seek understanding as early as possible (from the public) in a bid to find soft-landing solutions," to pending issues. He did not elaborate on his concrete plans.

He also expressed his willingness to establish an institution at home to study strategies for peace, saying that Japan should play a wider role in contributing to world peace through economic and cultural cooperation.

Meets With Komoto, Abe

OW070331 Tokyo KYODO in English 0308 GMT
7 Oct 87

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 7 KYODO—Noboru Takeshita, Secretary General of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, geared up his campaign Wednesday to become Japan's next prime minister.

He called on former State Minister Toshio Komoto at his office to win reassurance of his support in the LDP presidential election October 30.

A pre-election favorite as head of the party's biggest faction with 114 members, Takeshita is temporarily skipping party chores to fully devote himself to the contest.

Sources said Takeshita conferred with Komoto in a bid to better prepare himself for final bargaining with his rival Shintaro Abe, chairman of LDP Executive Council, who is also running for LDP president.

Takeshita, Abe and Komoto are forming a vague alliance to counter a challenge from Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, who is counting on Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's backing to become his successor.

Takeshita sought Komoto's understanding of his plans to follow Nakasone's policies if elected, aides said.

Komoto, an outspoken critic of "Nakasone politics," leads a 31-member faction and is crucial for Takeshita or Abe chances to secure a majority of 445 LDP lawmakers of both houses of parliament.

Abe's 86-member faction is the party's fourth largest after Takeshita's Miyazawa with 89 and Nakasone with 87. [as received]

In a related development, Nakasone told reporters he is ready to meet with former LDP Vice President Susumu Nikaido, who is expected to pull out of the LDP presidential election due to a lack of support.

Komoto accepted Takeshita's invitation to attend Thursday's rally to kick off an official election campaign, Takeshita aides said.

They said the LDP secretary general briefed Komoto on his meetings Tuesday with Nakasone and Abe. They did not elaborate.

They scoffed at the speculation that Takeshita and Komoto discussed ways to harmonize their alliance with Abe.

Addresses Press Club

OW070643 Tokyo KYODO in English 0635 GMT
7 Oct 87

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 7 KYODO—In a fresh bid to become Japan's prime minister, Noboru Takeshita, secretary general of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, proposed Wednesday the establishment of a strategic institute for world peace.

He made the proposal during a press conference in which the LDP presidential candidate outlined his political platform of "creating an open cultural and economic state."

His appearance at the Japan National Press Club came only a few hours after another LDP presidential aspirant, former LDP Vice President Susumu Nikaido announced his withdrawal from the contest currently set for October 30.

Nikaido's "honorable withdrawal," as aides put it, left Takeshita, Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and LDP Executive Council chairman Shintaro Abe in the race to be Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's successor.

In a speech at the press club, Takeshita, 63, vowed to establish a "strategic institute for peace" as part of Japan's contribution to global peace.

The institute, he said, will be one of plans that he will implement if elected LDP president, a post which carries the premiership with it because of the LDP's majority in the Diet.

The proposal is part of what Takeshita dubbed "grass-roots diplomacy" and goes a step further than "appeals through peace marches."

The new plan was apparently meant to improve the image of Takeshita, who is perceived both here and abroad to be inexperienced in foreign affairs, as compared to Miyazawa and Abe who have both served as foreign minister in the past.

Sidestepping a question about his specific strategy at the 14th seven-nation economic summit in Toronto next June 19-21 if named Nakasone's successor, Takeshita said he felt the Williamsburg summit in 1983 was a milestone in consolidating the West's international strategies.

In the near term, he said, Japan has to effectively utilize international organizations to recycle its surplus funds to aid debtor nations and other poor countries.

Finance Minister Miyazawa Launches Campaign
OW030027 Tokyo KYODO in English 0009 GMT
3 Oct 87

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 3 KYODO—Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, vying to succeed Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, unveiled his policy platform Saturday, stressing efforts to build Japan into what he calls a "great life" society in the 21st century.

Speaking to a press conference at a Tokyo hotel, Miyazawa reiterated his determination to win the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) presidential election due to begin October 8.

Miyazawa, who turns 68 on that day, issued his policy statement, entitled "Towards the Establishment of a 21st-Century Nation" with the subtitle "Under the Flag of Freedom and Fairness," at the same time.

The finance minister outlined two major policy targets — one described as a "peaceful and cooperative" foreign policy and the other as ways to "double the people's wealth."

Referring to his catchphrase "21st-century nation," he spoke of a country that "actively strives to fulfill its responsibility" for maintaining world peace and world prosperity.

In elaborating his foreign policy ideas, he urged that Japan respond to the desires of the international community by taking the initiative to promote international cooperation. In this regard he advanced the three following points:

—Japan must use its economic resources to help develop the world economy,

—As the only nation to suffer from nuclear weapons, Japan must support moves towards nuclear disarmament and exercise strict control over military hardware,

—Japan must move to narrow the disparity between the advanced and the developing countries.

Miyazawa also emphasized the need to improve Japan-U.S. relationships by opening Japan's social and economic system, while moving to strengthen bilateral political cooperation.

Miyazawa is one of three front runners in the LDP presidential election. Two others are LDP Secretary General Noboru Takeshita, 63, and LDP Executive Council chairman Shintaro Abe, also 63.

Abe, a former foreign minister, issued his policy platform on September 27 vowing to improve the quality of the people's lives and amend the bilateral relations with the United States.

Takeshita is scheduled to publish his policy on October 5.

On relations with Asian countries, Miyazawa stressed that Japan should be active in helping its neighbors reach their potentials.

Regarding Japan-China relations, he contended, the "friendly ties should be maintained" on the basis of the joint communique issued by the two nations in 1972.

On ways to double people's assets in the remaining 12 or so years before the 21st century, he spoke of the need to hammer out plans for the constructive use of public finances, effective housing and land policies and tax reforms.

While encouraging increased business activity by continuing pump-priming measures, Miyazawa continued, the government should push for land policies which will restrict land speculation and revise laws related to land and housing.

On tax reforms, Miyazawa, as the incumbent finance minister, reiterated his intention to correct unfairness in the tax system, suggesting that the introduction of an indirect tax will be necessary to prepare for the advent of the aging society.

Sees No Need for Rate Hike

OW060731 Tokyo KYODO in English 0720 GMT
6 Oct 87

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 6 KYODO—Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said Tuesday he foresees no need at present for a hike in the official discount rate.

He said Bank of Japan governor Satoshi Sumita holds the same view on the issue and denied there is a disagreement between the two government agencies.

"I think we generally agree we should try to keep interest rates as low as possible in order to keep exchange rate stability," Miyazawa told a luncheon meeting of the Foreign Correspondents' Club of Japan.

Miyazawa acknowledged that monetary flows in Japan are currently running high but dismissed fears of inflation.

Sumita, the finance minister said, appears to favor keeping the present official discount rate — an all-time low of 2.5 percent — "as it is."

Miyazawa, who is one of four candidates to succeed Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, added that "it is not practical" to expect U.S. interest rates to come down.

In a question-and-answer session he defended Japan's near-total ban on rice imports, which he argued is "something very special" to the country.

The finance minister called "historic" a decision in July to lower rice producers' prices by nearly 6 percent, emphasizing his role in making the decision in talks with Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Minister Mutsuki Kato without consulting with Nakasone.

Citing huge two-way trade between Japan and the U.S., its biggest trading partner, the LDP presidential contender said trade friction is "a fact of life."

On Japan's import curbs on tomato juice and 11 other agricultural products, Miyazawa said the Japanese Government should honor findings by a panel of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade [GATT] and take whatever remedial steps are recommended. During a press conference at the Japan National Press Club, Miyazawa said it is "not difficult" for Japan to achieve its gross national product growth target of 3.5 percent for the current fiscal year ending March 31 1988.

Painting a bright picture of the Japanese economy, he predicted that the country's economic condition will be much better in the next fiscal year.

Miyazawa is envisioning an annual 4 percent gnp growth in his political platform, which he stressed was the fruit of months of preparations.

He added that land price increases in Tokyo and neighboring prefectures have begun to decelerate partly because of the Finance Ministry's guidance to banks to curb land-related lending.

JSP's Doi Criticizes Campaign Tactics

OW060855 Tokyo KYODO in English 0729 GMT
6 Oct 87

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 6 KYODO—Opposition leader Takako Doi struck out at the ruling party presidential campaign currently underway, pointing out in a speech here Tuesday that the candidates and their aides are wasting vast sums of funds in extravagant "ryotei" or Japanese-style restaurants in order to garner support within the party.

Doi, chairwoman of the largest opposition Japan Socialist Party (JSP), denounced the lobbying tactics of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) as a major failing of the present political system.

"We cannot become a country respected by the world community while this type of politics continues," Doi said in an address at the Japan National Press Club.

The JSP leader said that sums ranging up to several millions of yen are involved in an entertainment session at one of Tokyo's prestigious traditional ryotei restaurants, a trend that she said should be regarded as a misuse of funds.

The race is on between three leading contenders and faction leaders—Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, former Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and LDP Secretary General Noboru Takeshita—to woo majority support within the LDP ranks and succeed Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone when he steps down as party president and head of government in late October.

Doi, a former university lecturer who became Japan's first female head of a major political party one year ago, gave outgoing Nakasone a poor score for political performance.

She said the prime minister should have resigned last spring after attempting to push through an unpopular sales tax bill, a factor which led to a poor showing for the LDP in the joint regional elections last April.

Despite an upturn in relations between the two superpowers, Japan-U.S. and Japan-Soviet ties under Nakasone have declined, Doi said.

She also pointed to the problem of escalating urban land prices, particularly in the Tokyo region, as another failing on the part of the Nakasone cabinet.

Turning to her recent visit to Pyongyang, Doi said North Korean officials indicated that they have time until January next year to work out the details of a joint hosting of the 1988 Olympic games.

She warned that if an agreement is not reached and the result is an Eastern bloc boycott of the games, the future of the Olympics as well as stability in the region could be threatened.

Doi, who visited the United States and then North Korea last month on her first overseas missions, said she plans to visit China in November followed by a trip to Moscow in December.

Norh Korea

'Demand' for MAC Meeting on 14 October Issued
SK081041 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT
8 Oct 87

[Text] Kaesong October 8 (KCNA)—Our side to the Military Armistice Commission today notified the enemy side of its demand to hold the 440th meeting of the MAC at 11:00 October 14, 1987.

Commentary Denounces U.S. Korean Policy
SK070106 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0950 GMT 4 Oct 87

[NODONG SINMUN 4 October commentary: "Anachronistic Policy"]

[Text] The U.S. ruling faction's moves concerning the recent South Korean situation aroused the attention of the people at home and abroad.

Some time ago, the U.S. ruling faction called traitor No Tae-u, the DJP president, into Washington and staged a farce of praising him as the banner-holder of democratization and as the person in charge of the peaceful transfer of government.

At the same time, high-ranking officials of the U.S. State Department and Defense Department successively flew into Seoul and instigated maneuvers of the DJP gangsters to remain in power, raving that the democratic development has been pushed ahead, the political schedule is ongoing, and so forth.

They also made absurd and preposterous remarks that the U.S. forces remained in South Korea according to the demand of the absolute majority of the South Korean people and noted that the U.S. commitment and posture toward security in South Korea remained unchanged.

All this shows that the U.S. imperialists are frantically running to settle the crisis in the colonial rule which is shaking from its root by extending the military fascist dictatorship of the puppets and keeping the U.S. forces in South Korea.

Today the U.S. imperialists adhere to a cunning trick designed to extend the military fascist dictatorship by wrapping it in democratization in order to sustain their colonial rule. It is the stereotypical tactics of the U.S. imperialists to use new stooges to settle the puppets' ruling crisis when their old stooges become useless.

When the 19 April popular uprising took place and the nation's situation was put into a great confusion with assassination of the former dictator, the U.S. imperialists extended the fascist dictatorship which faced a crisis in such a manner as to replace the puppets and maintained their colonial rule.

What is different today—if there is any difference—is that they brought to the stage such a more cunning and atrocious stooge as No Tae-u by hanging out deceitful signboard called democratization.

As for traitor No Tae-u, he is a special-class stooge of the U.S. imperialists, a murderer who immersed Kwangju in a sea of blood, and a fascist lunatic who suppressed the patriots. He is a nation-selling traitor unanimously cursed and denounced by the South Korean people.

To bring this human trash as the successor of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the U.S. imperialists staged the farce of making him pledge the deceitful democratization and take the initiative in the political schedule. That the U.S. imperialists opened the door of the White House for him and praised him as a hero of democracy was the extension of such drama. This was designed to create favorable conditions for him to win in the presidential election by confirming their support for and trust in him, who is cursed and denounced by the people, and by enhancing his popularity as his master.

It is not a surprise that during his visit to the United States, traitor No Tae-u acted as if he had already become president at the bosom of the masters.

The United States also made the puppets strengthen the suppression of the youths, students, and people in order to extend the military dictatorship in South Korea.

Today, under the signboard of punishment and eradication of the leftist procommunist force, the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique is mobilizing all repressive forces to perpetrate the frenzied commotion of indiscriminately arresting and imprisoning each day core members of and participants in the labor and democratization movements throughout South Korea.

This is a full-scale offensive against the South Korean people's just struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification and is a vicious attack to eliminate and eradicate all elements hindering the fabrication of traitor No Tae-u's victory in the presidential election and the extension of the military dictatorship.

When the June popular uprising took place, the U.S. imperialists announced several statements, adopted resolutions, sent letters, and dispatched special envoys while pretending that they did not support the puppets' excessive measures against the demonstrators. Thus, they boisterously ran wild. However, strangely enough, they ignore the antipopular repressive maneuvers frantically perpetrated today by the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique, pretending that they are not aware of such maneuvers.

Needless to say, the U.S. imperialists' pretence of ignorance means their approval and support for the puppets' frenzied fascist offensive. The course of democratization pushed ahead by the puppets under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists is a course designed to extend the military fascist dictatorship by bringing traitor No Tae-u to the front on the one hand and block the mass advance of the people calling for independence, democracy, and reunification in South Korea on the other.

In particular, the U.S. imperialists more persistently adhere to the deceitful trick to appease the people's anti-U.S. sentiment. Their remark that the U.S. forces remained in South Korea according to the demand of the South Korean people is an example of this. With such cunning tactics, the U.S. imperialists are attempting to deceive public opinion, which opposes and denounces the occupation of South Korea by U.S. troops, and seeks to legalize their occupation of South Korea.

No matter how cunning and deceitful a trick the U.S. imperialists may use, they can never conceal their vicious nature as forcible occupiers and colonial rulers.

All facts show how desperately the U.S. imperialists are running amok to permanently grasp South Korea as their colony and military proceeding from demand of their Asian strategy. However, they can never stop the just anti-U.S. and antidictatorship resistance and struggle of the South Korean people, no matter how frantically they may run wild.

Through the practical experiences of 40 years, the South Korean people keenly realized the aggressive nature of the United States and no longer wish to live under the repression of outside forces and the fascists. Despite various appeasement and fraudulent maneuvers and fascist repressive maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the puppets, the South Korean people continuously and courageously rose in the sacred struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification.

The U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to extend the military fascist dictatorship by bringing traitor No Tae-u to the front in South Korea and to permanently implement colonial rule are a criminal act running counter to the trend of the times. The U.S. imperialists must withdraw from South Korea, abandoning the anachronistic policy.

Visiting SPA Group Meets PRC's Zhao Ziyang
SK080505 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0457 GMT
8 Oct 87

[Text] Beijing October 6 (KCNA)—Comrade Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, met at Zhongnanhai in Beijing on October 6 with the delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK headed by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of its Standing Committee, on a visit to China.

The head of the delegation conveyed cordial greetings of the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il to respected Comrade Zhao Ziyang.

Comrade Zhao Ziyang expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to forward his warm greetings and good wishes to them.

He congratulated the Korean people on their achievements in socialist construction under the leadership of President Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea.

Stating that the Chinese party and people are following developments on the Korean peninsula with a keen interest, he said: China supports a series of reasonable propositions and proposals put forward by President Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea for the relaxation of tensions on the Korean peninsula and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

China sincerely hopes that the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea will certainly end in success, he stressed.

The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Pollution in South Olympic Sites Reported
SK081022 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT
8 Oct 87

[Text] Pyongyang October 8 (KCNA)—The yachting ground of the Suyong Bay, Pusan, designated for the Olympics, is polluted so seriously that voices are coming again that it is unfit for the race, "puzzling" the puppet clique, according to a foreign press report from Seoul.

According to it, a puppet official said the yachting ground stinks, with dark oil floating on it, and its water even contains such harmful heavy metals as cadmium and chrome. The cause of this pollution, he added, is the daily flow of 280,000 tons of waste water into the bay from pollution-causing factories.

Pollution is not confined to the yachting ground.

Two-thirds of the marathon course is appallingly filthy, covered with dust, and the air pollution along it is 1.8 times the international tolerable limit.

Now many sportsmen and sports officials of the world are dubious of the feasibility of the Olympic games in Seoul.

A well-known British sports medical researcher warned at a recently meeting on sports medicine that the sportsmen participating in the 1988 "Seoul Olympics" might suffer from the serious pollution. With the shocking pollution in Seoul, the Olympic games could offer a problem, he said.

Kim Il-song Receives New Ambassadors

Meets Austrian Envoy

*SK081055 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT
8 Oct 87*

[Text] Pyongyang October 8 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song on October 8 received credentials from Paul Ullman, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Austria to Korea.

Present on the occasion were Vice-premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and an official of the Austrian Embassy.

President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the ambassador after receiving credentials.

Receives Indian Ambassador

*SK081057 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT
8 Oct 87*

[Text] Pyongyang October 8 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song Thursday received credentials from newly-appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of India to Korea S.S. Gill.

Present on the occasion were Vice-premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and an official of the Indian Embassy.

President Kim Il-song conversed with the ambassador after receiving credentials.

Dailies Assail Chon's Assembly Speech

*SK081025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT
8 Oct 87*

[Text] Pyongyang October 8 (KCNA)—*Nodong Sinmun* and *Minju Choson* today sharply hit at the malicious outpourings let loose by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan against the South Korean patriotic democratic forces and the North in his "policy speech" at the "National Assembly plenary session."

The author of the *Nodong Sinmun* commentary says:

Apparently with the growth of the patriotic democratic forces demanding independence, democracy and reunification in mind, he cried that they must be "strictly guarded against" and, as regards the movement for a free democratic election without arbitrariness of dictatorship, he threatened that he would severely deal with it, branding it as "an offence" obstructing "a fair election."

This, in fact, revealed his intention to stifle all the patriotic forces and political adversaries lying in the way of the extension of the military fascist dictatorship and rig the return of the "Democratic Justice Party candidate" by turning the "presidential elections" into a pandemonium of repression, with his clique playing the solo, and suppress the labor movement more harshly.

Crying over someone's "obstruction to the Olympic games," Chon Tu-hwan the puppet drivelled about "perfect preparedness against it in the defense and security aspects." This indicates that the dictator forsaken by the people is trying to justify his fascist violence by abusing the North and, if the scheme of his clique to extend the dictatorship miscarried, he would not hesitate about resorting to military violence and even venturing a war against the DPRK.

CPRF Denounces South's 'Repressive Campaign'

*SK080510 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0502 GMT
8 Oct 87*

[Text] Pyongyang October 8 (KCNA)—The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland Wednesday published its Information No 412 denouncing the criminal acts of the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group in intensifying the repressive offensive on the democratic forces.

Noting that the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group brutally repressed people every day, arresting students and those concerned with the labor movement and imposing heavy penalties upon them in a week long period from late September to early October in contravention of its "commitments to democratisation," the information says:

It is only too natural that the people demand freedom and democracy in South Korea in the tight grip of fascist dictatorship and it is quite justifiable for them to resist the fascist dictatorship even after the so-called "commitments to democratisation."

It is against reason for the South Korean puppets to make the righteous struggle of students and people the target of their repression by linking it with us.

They suppress the people with bayonets on charges of "leftist pro-communism" and "sympathy for the North's line" for the mere reason that they adopt ideas and isms

going against the grain with them. Then what are the "commitments to democratisation" advertised by them and what does the "democratic development" vaunted by them mean?

If they do not want to follow in the footsteps of the preceding dictators who met their miserable doom while suppressing people under the cloak of anti-communism, the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group should stop the fascist repressive row they are kicking up under the slogan of "eradication of leftist pro-communism" and step down without delay.

The South Korean people should strongly oppose and reject the manoeuvres of the traitor No Tae-u to rise to power, not being enchanted by his hypocritic "June 29 declaration."

Southerns Urge Single RDP Candidate

SK080448 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0200 GMT 7 Oct 87

[Text] Recently, people of all strata, expressing deep worries over the increasing dispute between the factions of the two Kims in connection with the problem of fielding a single opposition presidential candidate, are raising their voices to call for an early solution for the single presidential candidacy of the RDP.

A certain Yang, a student at Ehwa Women's University, said that the internal dispute of the RDP is a dirty quarrel that has disappointed the people who want democratization and that, therefore, the two Kims should respond to the (?desire) of the masses of all strata by firmly uniting with each other for democracy.

A certain Pak residing in Pusan has said that what is urgent under the present situation is the unity and cohesion of the democratic forces and that all strength should be concentrated on liquidating the fascist military dictatorship. He said: There is no sign that the quarrel between the two Kims' factions will soon cease. Such a situation runs counter to the times and the will of the masses. Therefore, the two Kims should immediately stop the quarrel and advance together along the path to democratization.

A certain Kim residing in Seoul said: What the times, the nation, and the masses want today is to achieve democratization by liquidating the present military fascist dictatorship, not the problem of who among the two Kims should become the presidential candidate of the RDP. The two Kims should draw a lesson from the past. [passage indistinct].

A certain Chong, a student at Chonnam University, said that fielding a single presidential candidate from the RDP is an urgent task that we should not delay in resolving and that wasting precious time under the

pretext of confrontation between the factions of the two Kims is an act that runs counter to the cause of democratization. He said that [passage indistinct].

A certain Kim, a worker at the Kuro industrial complex in Seoul, said that our workers and the masses of all strata have struggled at the risk of their lives for democratization, not for someone's presidential ambitions, and stressed that the RDP should unite to overthrow the military fascist dictatorship and achieve democratization. He then warned that our people are keenly watching the shameless dispute between the two Kims' factions and that the two Kims should not disappoint the people [passage indistinct].

Students Discuss Election, Referendum

SK080432 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0200 GMT 7 Oct 87

[Text] The Consultative Council of Student Representatives of Universities in Seoul on 2 October held a (?discussion meeting) to discuss the problem of talking with students' relatives and neighbors in their home towns about the upcoming national referendum for constitutional revision and the presidential election during the Chosok holidays. [Words indistinct] the consultative council mapped out a guideline under the title, "Let Us Expedite the Building of a Democratic Fatherland," and distributed it among all universities and colleges so that college students can use it as material for their activities with people in their home towns during the Chusok holidays.

The guideline of the consultative council stresses that college students should criticize and expose the falsehood of the revised constitution and the distorted reporting of the press among the people and conduct public opinion survey activities to learn the (?reaction) to the upcoming election of the people in rural areas, including their parents, relatives, and neighbors.

The consultative council also stressed that the present duty of the consultative council is to liquidate the present military dictatorship and spur the people to struggle to establish a democratic regime by [words indistinct].

South Korea

Defense Ministry Statement on Boat Sinking

SK080142 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] The spokesman of the National Defense Ministry issued a statement in connection with the North Korean puppet naval ship's sinking of our fishing boat, *Chin-yong-ho 31*, which was fishing yesterday morning in the international waters off Paekyong Island. The statement reads:

The ROK National Defense Ministry sternly warns the North Korean military authorities concerning their atrocity of sinking our fishing boat, *Chinyong-ho 31*—which was peacefully fishing in international waters 40 miles west of Paekyong Island in the West Sea at around 0500 on 7 October—and for ending the precious lives of 11 crew members by indiscriminately firing at and ramming it.

More hateful is that, despite committing the atrocity and incurring the wrath of heaven and man, they fabricated propaganda through Pyongyang radio at 1700 [0700 GMT] on 7 October, saying that our fishing boat had infiltrated into their territorial waters and that it had sunk itself after colliding with a North Korean naval ship which was in the area to confirm the nationality of the boat.

However, how can our 100 ton-fishing boat collide with a heavily armed naval ship of more than 400 tons? This is nothing but unbelievable sophistry.

Right after the incident, one of our naval ships initiated rescue operations in the area and rescued one crew member. Does this mean that our naval ship infiltrated North Korean territorial waters?

Through the testimony of the rescued fisherman, it has been clearly proven that North Korea's assertion is far-fetched.

The act of indiscriminately killing people by gunfire and collision against an unarmed fishing boat engaged in fishing in international waters and not taking any hostile action is an act precisely laying bare to the world once again the provocative nature and cruelty of North Korea. It is also not only a murderous act against a fellow nation which could be perpetrated only by them, but also terrorism against mankind, which loves peace. Therefore, they should be subject to condemnation by the entire world.

The North Korean military authorities should frankly apologize for their current internationally perpetrated atrocity and strictly punish the person responsible. At the same time, we sternly warn that if such an atrocious incident reoccurs in the future, all responsibility for the consequences arising therefrom rests with the North Korean military authorities.

Further on Statement

SK080240 Seoul YONHAP in English 0231 GMT
8 Oct 87

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 8 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Defense Ministry Thursday lodged a strong protest against an attack by North Korean naval vessels on a South Korean fishing boat Wednesday.

In a strongly-worded statement, the ministry said that North Korean military authorities should apologize for the brutal act, which they committed intentionally, and punish those who are responsible for the attack.

North Korean naval vessels attacked and sank a South Korean fishing boat in international waters off the country's western island of Paengnyong-do early Wednesday. The initial announcement said that one crew member was rescued hours after the incident and 12 others were missing. The lone survivor, however, revealed that the boat had 12 on board at the time of the incident because one of the 13 crew members left the ill-fated boat midway due to bad health, thus leaving 11 as missing.

The statement warned that North Korean military authorities will be held responsible for the recurrence of such an act of brutality ..

It said that North Korea had once again revealed its provocative character for acts of atrocity by indiscriminately killing the fishermen of an unarmed fishing boat which had been peacefully operating on open seas without committing any hostile acts.

This is the murder of people of the same blood, which North Koreans can only engage in, an act of terrorism against mankind who loves peace ... the statement said.

What is more spiteful was that North Korea tried to fabricate the truth and issue false propaganda picturing the South Korean fishing vessel as violating its territorial waters, the statement said.

Yi Hung-sik, the ministry spokesman, said that North Korea falsely charged through radio pyongyang Wednesday afternoon that the South Korean fishing boat had violated North Korean territorial waters and collided with North Korean naval vessels which tried to confirm the nationality of the ship.

Yi refuted the North Korean charge by asking how can a fishing boat weighing only 100 tons bump against a heavily armed naval vessel weighing more than 400 tons?

Yi pointed out that South Korean naval vessels conducted rescue operations and managed to save one of the crew members at the scene. In view of the rescue, he raised the question as to how South Korean naval vessels could have violated North Korean waters.

He said that the rescued fisherman testified that the North Korean charge was ridiculous and a fabrication.

Rights League Condemns Attack

SK080757 Seoul YONHAP in English 0654 GMT
8 Oct 87

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 8 (YONHAP)—The International Human Rights League of South Korea Thursday condemned North Korea for its attack on a South Korean fishing vessel Wednesday.

In a statement, the league said that the North Korean attack was an intolerable act of brutality against god and man. The statement also said that the league members cannot help being indignant (over North Korea's brutality) along with all the Korean people.

North Korean naval vessels attacked and sank a South Korean fishing vessel operating in international waters early Wednesday. Of the 12 crew members, one was rescued and the other 11 were listed as missing.

The statement further said that free people in the world should punish the inhuman and barbarous piracy of North Korea.

Meanwhile, the human rights league sent cables to the headquarters of the International Human Rights League in New York and the International Red Cross in Geneva, Switzerland, appealing for their cooperation in chastizing North Korea for its atrocity.

No Tae-u Interviewed on Political Situation

SK080720 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean
6 Oct 87 p 3

[Interview with No Tae-u, DJP presidential candidate, by Hong Song-man, senior political reporter of KYONGHYANG SINMUN, as the first installment of "special interviews" with presidential candidates planned to mark the 41st anniversary of KYONGHYANG SINMUN—date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Hong Song-man] The 6th of October marks the 100th day of the 29 June declaration. No Tae-u's declaration not only effected a great turning point in the political trend but also brought about various changes in overall social sectors. As the person who made this declaration, how do you evaluate such changes?

[No Tae-u] I noted that the 29 June declaration was a topic discussed during the recent debate on the labor disputes, which was arranged by a certain television station. All the participants, including the students, not to mention the industrialists [kiopka] and scholars, agreed that the great reform should take place not only in the political sector but also other fields in terms of the way of thinking and the consciousness of the people and that the situation is advancing in this direction.

I met frequently with the indigent people, and they said that all domains are changing in conformity with the people's aspiration since the 29 June declaration. They

expressed their expectations of and encouragement to me. Thus, I feel more keenly the sense of responsibility. I told them I will settle the pains that will result from the great reforms after the 29 June declaration at any cost.

[Hong] People say that you have changed remarkably since the 29 June declaration. What do you think of this change?

[No] I thought it very important to meet the party members and the people from all walks of life and exchange our feelings. Unless one stands in another's shoes, dialogue cannot be realized. In order to achieve our party's slogan, "The dream and pains—we will share them with the people," we should make every practical effort instead of merely paying lip service. [passage omitted]

[Hong] Some opposition figures pointed out that of the 8 provisions in your declaration, only the direct presidential election system was realized.

[No] As you all know, as for amnesty and reinstatement, for example the issue of Kim Tae-chung, the most difficult question, has been resolved and so were many other cases. We decided to abolish the Basic Press Law and are reviewing an alternative draft. The campuses were changed remarkably. Thus, everything is changing. Yet, how can one say that nothing has changed? [passage omitted]

[Hong] With the full-scale election campaign, the opposition may launch an offensive with the slogan "Even if No Tae-u comes to power, it is still military rule," while calling for an end to military politics. What do you think of this?

[No] The opposition party has made such remarks so frequently that the people are now surfeited with them. Each person has the precious right to select his own candidate; and when the selection is made under a free, just, and fair atmosphere, such claims will lose their justification.

[Hong] The people from a certain class, including the students of the movement here, may show symptoms of unconditional rejection of the current regime and of you. How do you intend to overcome such symptoms?

[No] I think I can fully manage this. I also think that the older generation's view of the younger generation should change. My conviction as I clarified during my visit to the United States and Japan is that we should highly appraise the nationalist pride and prestige of young people and should help them realize the magnificent achievement at home and abroad which the older generation has failed to do. [passage omitted]

[Hong] How do you plan to cope with the radical leftist trend of some students, and what is your view on the anti-U.S. sentiment?

[No] The problem of the radical leftist forces is that they are attempting to perpetrate a revolution through violence, not the succession of power through elections, while putting forth democratization.

Needless to say, the assertions for reform designed to deal with the structural contradiction of an industrial society within the category of law and order should be accepted by all means. However, in view of the security reality in our country, where the North and the South are in confrontation with each other, the radical leftist forces who are attempting to overthrow the current political system by completely overturning the liberal democratic system and the foundation of the principle of the free-market economy should not be tolerated.

The anti-U.S. sentiment can be regarded as the expression of the nationalist pride and prestige that resulted from and was enhanced by our growth and development and as part of the trend pursued by the younger generations in the course of attaining their ideals and reforms. Thus, I am not so seriously worried about this. In addition, the U.S. pressure to open Our markets is a factor increasing the anti-U.S. sentiment.

[Hong] You have recently expressed a positive stance toward North Korea, as well as on the issue of nationalism. Will you tell us about your idea on national reunification for the election?

[No] We should be very prudent when we deal with this issue, because our position is different from that of the other people. We have already put forth our plan for national reunification based on national harmony. When we successfully hold the 1988 Olympics, North-South competition over the political system will practically come to an end and North Korea will be forced to respond to our peace policy. I think it is now time for us to try the "big brother policy" toward North Korea, which is designed to be generous about minor mistakes while giving stern teachings when necessary. [passage omitted]

[Hong] We may point out that the evils of the direct presidential election are social confusion, corrupt election and so forth, in addition to evoking feelings of parochialism.

[No] We cannot deny the great possibility of social confusion and corruption, viewing the examples of the previous elections. However, our people's consciousness has been enhanced to such a degree as to host the Olympics. I believe such evil practices as personal slander, defamation, and black propaganda that were perpetrated in the past will no longer be accepted by the people. Thus, politicians should carry out well-intentioned competition for the development of the country, and the people should not be dazzled by such reckless instigation and should cherish a cool-headed consciousness of deciding the nation's destiny with their own hands. [passage omitted]

[Hong] How much are your personal wealth and property worth, and how were they gained? Will you tell us about your intention to open your wealth to public scrutiny?

[No] As the old proverb, "One should not change one's hat while walking through the apple trees," indicates, high-ranking officials should be prepared to open to public scrutiny not only their wealth and property but also the way they were accumulated. To turn our society from one of distrust into one of trust, high-ranking officials should completely open their wealth and properties to public scrutiny. As for my personal properties, I think I will have an opportunity to state it in the near future. [passage omitted]

Presidential Hopefuls Vie for Youth Vote

SK080753 Seoul YONHAP in English 0636 GMT
8 Oct 87

[By Chae Song-hui]

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 8 (YONHAP)—As the nation's expected presidential election approaches with less than 70 days to go, the four major presidential hopefuls are now waging a heated struggle to win the support of young post-Korean war voters whose participation is expected to be one of the crucial variables in determining the election's outcome.

These young voters, in their 20s or 30s, account for 58 percent of all eligible voters. For most of these youthful voters, the coming election will be their first opportunity to cast a ballot for president in a direct election.

Voters under the age of 35, including those born since the 1953 armistice which ended the three-year Korean war, have never had a chance to vote for president because for the past 16 years, the direct presidential election system has been replaced by an indirect system. To be eligible to vote in any Korean election, voters must be at least 20 years old.

The advent of youthful voting power was not a popular discussion topic before the Feb. 12, 1985, general election, in which the then newly formed New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) did surprisingly well, due to the support of such young voters. These voters, who were born during the post-war baby boom period, brought a breath of fresh air to an election which had been predicted as an easy victory for the Ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP).

The election campaigns of the four major presidential hopefuls—No Tae-u, Kim Yong-sam, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Chong-pil—who can be referred to as one No and three Kims, therefore, are placing strategic emphasis on expanding their base of support among the youthful voters, which include 1.1 million college or university students across the country.

Ruling party president No Tae-u, the election campaign's front-runner, seems to be investing virtually all his time and energy in cultivating the support of young voters, political observers are saying. For No, the 1985 general election is a bitter memory which must be prevented from recurring.

His party seeks to secure at least 50,000 ardent pro-DJP supporters among the nation's college and university students in a step to expand its support network on the campuses. The DJP strategists are saying they have had remarkable success in this endeavor.

College students are only one of the many groups of youths the party has tried to organize so far. The DJP has recently set up several different youth organizations—the Young Volunteers Corps, the Youths' Ideology Research Institute, the Korean Democratic Youths Association, and the Tasan Central Youths Association (Tasan is a pen name of a noted Korean scholar of the Yi Dynasty). Of them, the Tasan Central Youths Association is said to be seeking 10,000 members.

After his return to Korea on Sept. 19 from a trip to Washington and Tokyo, No received an enthusiastic welcome from members of the Youths' Ideology Research Institute, all clad in red shirts.

Kim Yong-sam, the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party (RDP) president, also has a private group of young supporters, named the Democratic Mountaineers Club. He originally planned to use the RDP's Central Youths Committee as his key tool in mustering young supporters, but changed his mind and resorted to the Mountaineers. It was said that his decision resulted from the recent deadlock in intraparty negotiations for determining a single RDP presidential candidate.

The Mountaineers Club plans to double its national membership to 100,000 by the end of this month. The organization, which political observers say is ready to be transformed into a political party at any given time, is certain to be the vanguard of Kim Yong-sam's campaign targeted at younger generations.

Meanwhile, the RDP Central Youths Committee has distributed various printed materials which explain the party's platform in an effort to recruit more party members among youthful voters.

Kim Tae-Chung, the RDP's permanent adviser, also has a private organization for youths, called the Association of Democratic Youths, which he set up in early 1980 when the so-called three Kims were in a race for the presidency.

The association, now led by Kim's own son, Kim Hong-il, claims to have about 20,000 members across the country. Its members were reportedly mobilized at a series of public rallies Kim has staged so far during his

tours of provincial cities or campuses. The association members have been credited with helping foment a Kim Tae-chung boom at many of the rallies.

Kim seems to believe he outdoes any of the other three presidential hopefuls in terms of popularity among students eligible to vote. Sources say Kim's campaign strategists are considering a secret plan aimed at transforming an alleged strong oppositionist tendency among the students into a factor aiding his campaign in the coming elections.

He seeks to quintuple the membership of the association by the end of November and let them serve as the vanguard of his campaign.

Former Prime Minister Kim Chong-pil, who now leads a preparatory committee for founding a new party tentatively called the New Democratic Republican Party (NDRP), finds himself in almost the same situation as that of No, in that both must draw support from the postwar generations.

Kim Chong-pil, often dubbed the No. 2 man during the presidency of the late Pak Chong-hui, recently held a public rally for promoting the foundation of the NDRP. On hand were about 3,000 supporters, of which 63 percent were political newcomers. They included leaders of the April 19, 1960, and June 3, 1964, student movements, Jaycee (Junior Chamber of Commerce) leaders, young businessmen and youthful anti-government dissidents.

Kim's aides urge that the party's unity must be strengthened as they call for the stiffening of scrap iron with new iron.

They have yet to see any significant success in their efforts to attract sufficient numbers of young supporters. Observers say that Kim's past, one which was closely tied to the authoritarian rule of President Pak, still remains a major stumbling block hindering their efforts.

Anticipated 'Fall Crisis' Fails To Develop

SK060145 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
6 Oct 87 p 3

[Text] Contrary to earlier expectations, college campuses are relatively calm these days, though minor protests and rallies occur occasionally.

As a matter of fact, people openly talked about the "fall crisis."

There had been widespread fear among law-enforcement officials and top school administrators that militant students might attempt to stage violent protests on and off their campuses during the fall semester.

The fear appeared to have been well-founded when thousands of students demonstrated on the first day of the second semester.

There were also worries that students would try to fashion a greater worker-student alliance to launch a struggle against the government by taking advantage of labor disputes which had gripped the nation from late July.

However, campus disturbances have visibly been small in number, apparently influenced by the June 29 declaration of democratic reforms.

"That was probably because causes of student unrest have been almost wiped out as a result of No Tae-u's declaration," said a university administrator.

Many of the campus rallies held during the fall semester have been limited to school matters, he said.

There was only one street demonstration by college students between September and early this month, according to police.

About 500 Yonsei University students conducted a surprise antigovernment demonstration on a street in front of their school on Sept. 17, demanding the release of the private school's student council president U Sang-ho.

U, 25, a senior majoring in Korean literature, was arrested on charges of defaming the state and violating the stiff National Security Law in connection with his interview with *The New York Times*.

A senior official of the Education Ministry, in charge of handling college affairs, said middle class support for antigovernment protests by student activists weakened

visibly in the wake of the June 29 declaration and leaders of radical students failed to work out a clear-cut direction for the student movement.

In sharp contrast to the first semester during which campus disturbances were rampant, a small number of politically motivated rallies were held on school campuses in the fall semester.

Furthermore, organizers of the rallies experienced difficulty in holding such gatherings and a limited number of students participated in the rallies.

Activists at Yonsei University had conducted a series of campaigns for the release of their student council leader for about one month from late August but less than 100 students took part on each occasion.

A similar situation was reported at Sogang University.

The school's student council held a political rally on the campus in the second semester, but only 200 students attended the gathering. At least 1,000 students had participated in each on-campus rally in June.

Relatively large rallies in support of the release of jailed students were held on the Kwanak campus of Seoul National University during the first days of September.

Reflecting mounting popular interest in the presidential election scheduled for mid-December, student activists have sponsored mock votes to measure the popularity of four presidential aspirants.

A Hanyang University activist was arrested Saturday for sponsoring a straw vote and counting the returns in violation of the Presidential Election Law which came into being in 1963.

Mock votes were also reported at Inha in Incheon and a few other universities.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Joint Military Exercise Held With Australia

BK071405 Kuala Lumpur RTM Television Network 1
in Malay 1200 GMT 7 Oct 87

[Text] Malaysian and Australian soldiers are holding a joint exercise code-named "(Haring Garu)" near the Negeri Sembilan-Pahang border. The 11-day exercise involves 2,000 members of the 22d Battalion of the Royal Malay Regiment and 124 members of Company B of the 1st Battalion of the Royal Australian Regiment. The exercise began near the Sungai Serong Bridge. The Malaysian forces are commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Kamaruzzaman Ismail, while Major (Crosland) is leading the Australian soldiers. The exercise is aimed at training Malaysian soldiers in conventional warfare. They will conduct maneuvers.

Papua New Guinea Governor General Arrives

BK080808 Kuala Lumpur International Service
in English 0600 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] The governor general of Papua New Guinea, Sir Kingsford Dibela, arrived in Kuala Lumpur this morning for a 5-day official visit. Sir Kingsford, accompanied by his wife, Lady Dibela, were received on arrival by Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed and his wife, Datin Paduka Dr Siti Hasmah.

The PNG governor general then proceeded to Parliament where an official welcoming ceremony was held.

CSSR Trade Ministry Delegation Visits

BK080918 Kuala Lumpur International Service
in English 0800 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] Czechoslovakia's Minister of Foreign Trade Mr Bohumil Urban is now in Malaysia to promote bilateral trade relations. A statement from the Ministry of Trade and Industry said today Mr Urban, who is leading a 6-member mission, will meet Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed and his deputy, Mr Ghafar Baba, during their 5-day visit.

Czechoslovakia, a regular buyer of Malaysian palm oil, rubber, latex, and tin is experiencing a trade imbalance in Malaysia's favor.

Singapore

Apology to Malaysia for Soldiers Intrusion

BK071540 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES
in English 7 Oct 87 p 15

[Excerpts] Singapore has apologised to the Malaysian Government over an incident in which four national servicemen ventured into Malaysian territory by navigating up a river in south-west Johor.

A statement from the Singapore High Commission in Kuala Lumpur said the Singapore Armed Forces [SAF] has taken disciplinary action against the four.

It said the four soldiers "are being punished" after the government, on being informed of the incident, promptly started investigations. The four were found to have disobeyed the SAF's standing orders. [passage omitted]

The incident first came to light when a military intelligence official made a passing reference to it in an article published in the Malaysian press last month.

The officials had commented that Malaysians were not security-conscious and had cited the incident to support his statement. He said it was days before the Singapore soldiers' unauthorized landing was reported to the authorities by the locals. [passage omitted]

Government Restricts ASIAWEEK Circulation

BK081018 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES
in English 8 Oct 87 p 1

[By Philip Lee]

[Excerpt] The government is to restrict the circulation of *Asiaweek*, the Hong Kong-based weekly news magazine, to 500 per issue from this Sunday.

The restriction, imposed under the Newspaper and Printing Presses Act, will be in force indefinitely. *Asiaweek* sells about 10,000 copies here.

The Ministry of Communications and Information said last night that the restriction was imposed because *Asiaweek* had not published without alteration two letters to correct errors and distortions in its Sept 13 cover story featuring the arrest of people here for their involvement in a Marxist plot.

Asiaweek becomes the third regional publication to have its circulation here restricted.

The first to be restricted was *Time* magazine on Oct 15 last year, followed by *The Asian Wall Street Journal* on Feb 9 this year. The restriction on *Time* was lifted on June 26 while that on the *Journal* is still in force. Both publications had also refused to publish letters of correction from the government.

Cambodia

PRK Issues Statement on Cambodian Solution

BK080859 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0715 GMT
8 Oct 87

[Text] Phnom Penh, 8 Oct (SPK)—The PRK today made public a statement on the political solution to the Cambodian problem.

Following is the full text of the statement:

The current situation presents positive developments which offer the possibility of breaking the deadlock, which has dragged on for 8 years already, on the Cambodian problem and that of peace in Southeast Asia.

With its goodwill to settle peacefully the Cambodian problem and with a desire to contribute to the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, the PRK Government advocates a political solution to the Cambodian problem, the essence of which is:

1. In carrying out its national reconciliation policy, the PRK is ready to meet with Samdech Sihanouk and the leaders of other opposing groups to discuss a peaceful solution to the Cambodian problem and national reconciliation.

For the supreme interests of the nation, the PRK is ready to offer Samdech Sihanouk a high position in the leading state organ in conformity with his contribution to the cause of peace, national reconciliation, and the independence of the country.

The PRK will welcome individuals and groups from the opposition, with the exception of Pol Pot and some of his close associates, which return to take part in the reconstruction of the country.

2. The Vietnamese Volunteer Force will be completely withdrawn from Cambodia simultaneously with the conclusion of all intervention and the provision of aid and the use of foreign territory against the PRK.

3. After the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, general elections will be held in the presence of foreign observers and a coalition government will be set up to build a peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia that maintains friendly relations with neighboring countries and all countries the world over.

4. Cambodia advocates the opening of direct or indirect negotiations to transform the Cambodian-Thai border into a border of peace and friendship in accordance with procedures agreed upon by the two parties, including international control and supervision.

Furthermore, the refugee issue is a matter of humanitarian concern. The PRK is ready to discuss with international humanitarian organizations and concerned parties the voluntary, organized, and orderly repatriation of Cambodian refugees who are currently living in various refugee camps on Thai territory.

5. To guarantee the agreement already reached, Cambodia's independence and peace in Southeast Asia, an international conference will be convened to be attended by the two conflicting Cambodian parties, the Indochinese countries, the ASEAN states, the Soviet Union,

China, India, France, the United States of America, Great Britain, and other countries which have contributed to the peaceful solution of the Cambodian problem and to peace in Southeast Asia.

In view of the forementioned, the PRK is convinced that, with the efforts and goodwill of various parties, a satisfactory political solution to the Cambodian problem will be achieved in conformity with the country's supreme interests, thereby quickly returning peace and stability to Cambodia, Indochina, and Southeast Asia, and contributing to the cause of world peace.

Heng Samrin Interviewed on Reconciliation

*BK080515 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 7 Oct 87*

[Text] The Soviet weekly *Novoye Vremya*, in its No 40 issue, carries an interview with Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, in which Comrade Heng Samrin stresses:

The PRK Government steadfastly wants a settlement through negotiation for the Cambodian problem. We want to end as soon as possible all the sufferings of our people created by the protracted war of aggression of the imperialists and by the genocidal Pol Pot gang. It is our desire to mobilize at an appropriate time all patriotic forces of the Cambodian people, both inside and outside the country, to ensure the reconstruction and redevelopment of the fatherland, to guarantee our independence and freedom, and to bring prosperity to the country.

For the sake of all these noble objectives, the PRK Government last August proclaimed a policy of national reconciliation, which clearly shows our good will and high sense of responsibility for the destiny of the fatherland.

Comrade Heng Samrin goes on: The policy of national reconciliation announced by the PRK Government is aimed at eliminating the major obstacle to national reconciliation, namely criminal Pol Pot and his henchmen. We want to rebuild and strengthen our fatherland without external threat or interference and without fear of the return of the genocidal regime.

PRACHEACHON Scores Son Sann's UN Address

*BK080439 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 7 Oct 87*

[PRACHEACHON commentary: "Fishing in Troubled Water to the Benefit of Others"]

[Text] Recently, Son Sann used the platform of the 42d UN General Assembly to make vociferous but groundless charges against Vietnam, distort the situation in Cambodia, and demand that Vietnam negotiate with the so-called CGDK at a time when the PRK Government has just issued a statement expressing welcome and

readiness to join the meeting and negotiation with various other factions at the initiative of Samdech Sihanouk to break through the over-8-year-old impasse and to open the door for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem. This erroneous action of Son Sann has instead undermined the aforementioned initiative on the meeting between different Cambodian parties.

As in the past, the PRK, the SRV, and the LPDR have always held that Cambodia's internal problems should be settled by the Cambodians themselves and that all Cambodian parties should meet and discuss to settle the problems of their own country. Samdech Sihanouk's initiative on the meeting of Cambodian parties without the participation of Vietnam conforms with the second point of the PRK's national reconciliation policy made public on 27 August 1987 and with the 29 July Ho Chi Minh City agreement between Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, representing the ASEAN countries, and Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, representing the three Indochinese countries, concerning the initial phase of the informal meeting.

Son Sann's remarks from the platform of the United Nations fully serve the interests of external evil forces which have always sought by all means to sabotage Samdech Sihanouk's initiative on the meeting between different Cambodian parties, just publicly welcomed by the PRK, in their attempt to profit from the prolonged confrontation between Cambodians and between the nations in Southeast Asia. Son Sann's wanton slanders and accusations against Vietnam in reality lend a helping hand to the crimes perpetrated against the Cambodian people by the genocidal Pol Pot gang which has been condemned and rejected by the Cambodian people and large segments of public opinion in the world. Moreover, Son Sann's demand that Vietnam meet and negotiate with the CGDK constitutes an evasion from Samdech Sihanouk's 18 March 1987 appeal for a meeting between conflicting Cambodian parties to settle the affairs of the country.

The statement of the PRK Foreign Ministry dated 28 September 1987 expressing welcome and readiness to join a Samdech Sihanouk-initiated meeting between different Cambodian parties certainly shows its high sense of responsibility for the destiny of the Cambodian people and its correct position and good-will attitude in seeking to break through the impasse and open the door to a peaceful solution for the Cambodian problem in contribution to turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

The PRK, together with the SRV and LPDR, always holds that Cambodia's internal affairs should be settled by the Cambodian people and that it is necessary for all Cambodian parties to meet to resolve all problems of their country. If all Cambodian parties pledge to sit at the same table, no foreign country can stop them. The 28 September 1987 statement of the PRK Foreign Ministry

clearly pointed out that even if the Khieu Samphan and Son Sann parties failed to participate, the PRK would remain ready to proceed with the meeting with Samdech Sihanouk.

It is obvious that the PRK's position is correct and reasonable, that it stems from the good will and high sense of responsibility for the destiny of the nation, conforms with the sacred aspiration of the Cambodian people from all walks of life, and accords with the overall trend in the region and the world.

Anyone who nurtures the designs to create obstruction to and destruction of the development of a political settlement for peace in Cambodia, or opposes national reconciliation, must bear full responsibility before history and the nation.

Leaders Send Greetings to GDR Counterparts
BK080748 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1143 GMT
7 Oct 87

[Text] Phnom Penh, 7 Oct (SPK)—The Cambodian leaders sent their warm greetings to the GDR leaders on the 38th national day of the GDR.

In a message signed by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, and Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, and sent to their GDR counterparts, Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph, it said, among other things:

Together with the peace-loving peoples all over the world, the Cambodian people closely follow and highly appreciate the achievements made by the working people of the GDR in the construction of advanced socialism and the GDR's peace policy aimed at turning Europe into a zone free of chemical and nuclear weapons.

We firmly believe that all-round relations between our parties, governments, and peoples continue to develop and broaden in the interests of peace, cooperation, social progress.

We wish the working people of the GDR new successes in carrying out the tasks defined by the 11th Congress of the SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany], the message said in conclusion.

In his message sent to his GDR counterpart, Horst Sindermann, Chea Sim, chairman of the PRK National Assembly, stressed:

We highly appreciated the great successes that the people of the GDR achieved during the past 38 years in the construction of socialism under the clear-sighted leadership of the SED.

We are satisfied with the happy development of the relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the two peoples, particularly between the two legislative organs, for the cause of peace, security, and social progress of mankind.

On the same occasion, PRK Foreign Minister Kong Korm also sent warm greetings to his GDR counterpart, Oskar Fischer.

GDR Envoy Praises Cooperation With PRK

*BK071129 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 7 Oct 87*

[Statement by Rolf Dach, GDR ambassador to the PRK, marking the 38th founding anniversary of the GDR—recorded in German fading into Cambodian translation]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] As for our obligations toward your country, the PRK, we have fulfilled them according to the agreements. Here are some examples of this success. The machinery and materials for the implementation of our planned cooperation in the production of latex have already been shipped to Kompong Som port. The remainder of goods will be dispatched this year. Our exchange of goods will exceed that in 1986 by 50%. [passage omitted]

Together with all comrades, we are very happy over the progress in your efforts to build and defend the Cambodian revolution. We wish you success in carrying out the correct policy on the national reconciliation of all the Cambodian patriots pursued by the PRK Government. It is a policy which contributes to the successful realization of the efforts to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

Kong Korm Delegation Returns Home From Africa

*BK080818 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1111 GMT
7 Oct 87*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 7—The Kampuchean party and government delegation led by Kong Korm, member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and foreign minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, returned home this morning after an official friendship tour of several African countries.

The delegation was warmly welcomed home at Pochentong Airport by B. Rasi, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and other officials.

Soviet ambassador Yuriy Radzhukov and Vietnamese Ambassador Ngo Dien were also present.

Army Supreme Command Battle Communique

*BK071007 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT
6 Oct 87*

[National Army of Democratic Kampuchea Supreme Command communique summing up battlefield results throughout the country during the ninth rainy season from May to September 1987]

[Text] 30 September 1987 was the official conclusion of the ninth rainy season in the Cambodian people's struggle against the expansionist, annexationist, and genocidal Vietnamese aggressors.

On this occasion, the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea [NADK] Supreme Command would like to make public the following communique summing up battlefield results during the 9th rainy season:

Chapter I.

Results:

1. Vietnamese forces put out of action: 11,000 soldiers.
2. Vietnamese positions liberated or destroyed: 47 platoons, 54 companies, 12 battalions, 2 regiments, and 2 divisions.
3. Vietnamese interventionist task forces attacked: 70 platoons, 40 companies, 38 battalions, and 15 regiments; 3 tanks and armored personnel carriers attacked and destroyed; 50 assorted artillery pieces destroyed; and 4 airfields attacked.
4. Ambushes sprung against platoons, companies, and battalions of Vietnamese transportation units: 69.
5. Vietnamese transportation means destroyed: 272 trucks, 10 locomotives, 60 cars, and 170 large motorboats.
6. Vietnamese village and commune administrative networks, townships, and districts repeatedly attacked: 3,500 village administrative networks repeatedly dispersed and destroyed; 440 commune administrative networks repeatedly dispersed and destroyed; 7 district capitals attacked; 8 townships attacked; 4,100 village and commune administrators, militiamen, and Cambodian soldiers liberated; and 10,200 K-5 plan draftees liberated.
7. National highways and dirt tracks cut up and destroyed: 14,500 meters, or more than 14 km.
8. Bridges and water tunnels cut: 10.

9. Railroads cut: 118 places totaling a distance of more than 3 kilometers on the Phnom Penh-Battambang line and 20 places totaling 900 meters on the Phnom Penh-Kompong Som line.

10. The Vietnamese enemy sent 18,000 additional troops from Vietnam.

11. Vietnamese soldiers deserted: 6,040.

12. Results of mutinies by Vietnamese soldiers: 89 killed.

13. Results of mutinies by Cambodian soldiers: 670 Vietnamese soldiers killed.

14. Cambodian soldiers deserted: 1,480.

15. Results of people's riots: 50 Vietnamese soldiers hacked to death.

16. Death toll due to the Vietnamese killing our people with arms and poison: thousands of our people killed with arms and 2,780 others killed instantly or eventually by poison.

17. Women raped by the Vietnamese enemy: up to 1,000.

18. The Vietnamese enemy sent tens of thousands of Vietnamese citizens to live in Cambodia.

Chapter II.

1. The situation on the battlefields per se:

From the above-mentioned results on the military front, the NADK Supreme Command would like to draw the following observations:

During this ninth rainy season, the overall situation of the Cambodian people on the actual battlefields made headway over the previous seasons in all areas. For example:

First, our people in all localities, in the countryside as well as in the cities, have become more indignant with the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and have conducted all forms of attack against the Vietnamese enemy throughout the country in a more enthusiastic, vigorous, and widespread manner than in previous seasons.

Second, the fraternal Cambodian soldiers, village and commune militiamen, and administrative agents forcibly drafted by the Vietnamese enemy to serve him became more and more dispersed both in terms of morale and organization. They mutinied against the Vietnamese enemy more and more frequently. Many more of them deserted the Vietnamese and fled home while several others joined the NADK and other patriotic forces. In the past, they fled individually or in small groups. Now they are fleeing in whole units, be it

platoons, companies, battalions, or regiments, from commanders down to foot soldiers. Many more units have rebelled against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

An increasing number of puppet regime officials at district, provincial, and central levels in Phnom Penh have joined the NADK. Some leading people in the Vietnamese puppet National Assembly and government in Phnom Penh also contacted the CGDK, telling us they wanted to run away from the Vietnamese enemy and join Democratic Kampuchea. This shows that the Vietnamese puppet administration has been shaken more seriously from village and commune up to the top levels.

Third, among the 3,500 villages from which the Vietnamese administrative networks were repeatedly dispersed and destroyed during this 9th rainy season, there are 1,560 where the Vietnamese enemy lost all sources of supply—namely, where he lost all village administrative agents and economic resources, could no longer conscript Cambodian soldiers, and could never again draft the people for K-5 labor. Other villages among the 3,500 were also shaken and saw the village authorities, Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, and economy dispersed and scattered, meaning that they fell into a state of fluctuation, causing greater alarm and panic to the Vietnamese enemy.

Therefore, the Vietnamese enemy's strategy aimed at supplying his war of aggression on the spot was dealt an even more serious setback than in the eighth rainy season and ninth dry season.

Fourth, during this ninth rainy season the Vietnamese enemy continued to try grouping his forces to seal off the passes along Cambodia's western border. However, this plan was fundamentally frustrated by the NADK and other patriotic forces in cooperation with the people and fraternal Cambodian people, village and commune militiamen, and village and commune administrative agents forcibly drafted into his service by the Vietnamese enemy, thus making it even more difficult for the Vietnamese enemy to seal off the border than in the eighth rainy season and ninth dry season. In fact, our National Army continued to send supplies into the interior of Cambodia and to attack the Vietnamese everywhere in the country in an even more active manner than in the eighth rainy season and ninth dry season.

As for the Vietnamese enemy's scheme to muster Vietnamese troops to withstand the NADK attacks inside Cambodia, it also experienced more successive setbacks than in the eighth rainy season and ninth dry season. On the other hand, our NADK could conduct many more attacks to disperse and destroy the Vietnamese enemy administration, putting pressure on a number of major cities and attacking one strategic line of the Vietnamese enemy after another, including railroads, highways, and river ways.

Therefore, during this ninth rainy season, the Vietnamese enemy has clearly found himself in a much more alarming state, losing control and lacking initiative, than in previous seasons. He shifted forces from this place and that place to counter us here and there, nervous and panicky like a frightened monkey. This shows that the Vietnamese enemy ran after us and tried to withstand our general attacks on villages, but to no avail. He could not stop us from attacking villages nor could he prevent us from surrounding cities and cutting off large and small strategic lines.

2. The Vietnamese enemy's designs:

Along with the advancement and comprehensive development of our Cambodian people's resistance movement as described above, the Vietnamese continued to stick to his stubborn and insolent expansionist, aggressive nature, striving to conduct various designs in an attempt to occupy Cambodia forever.

In light of the above-mentioned situation, the NADK Supreme Command notes that the Vietnamese enemy's war of aggression in Cambodia is now in a state of complete and total impasse, worse than in the eighth rainy season and ninth dry season, heading inexorably toward final defeat in the near future.

In Vietnam, the Vietnamese enemy is also experiencing comprehensively more serious difficulties than in the past. In the international arena, he is being utterly isolated as the majority of peace-, justice-, and independence-loving countries in the world continue to put all-round pressure on Vietnam and demand that it unconditionally withdraw its aggressive troops from Cambodia in accordance with the successive relevant resolutions of the United Nations and that it agree to settle the Cambodian problem according to the eight-point peace proposal of the CGDK. However, because the Soviet Union has its expansionist strategy in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region and has strategic bases in Cam Ranh and Da Nang, Vietnam, and Vietnam itself has its own Indochinese federation strategy as well as its regional strategy, they continue to cling to the occupation of Cambodia. For this reason, the Vietnamese enemy:

1. Continued to conduct military maneuvering, especially by sending 18,000 fresh troops from Vietnam to the Cambodian battlefield, and continues to send more to Cambodia at the end of the ninth rainy season and beginning of the 10th dry season. This shows that Vietnam does not withdraw troops from Cambodia. On the contrary, it is sending more to this country. As for the propaganda that it is pulling out this or that many troops from Cambodia, it is merely a deceptive propaganda ploy made in an attempt to cover up the stationing of fresh troops.

2. Continued to conduct all kinds of crafty diplomatic maneuvering aimed at weakening and undermining the national and international forces fighting against the Vietnamese aggressors.

At the same time, on the Cambodian battlefield, the Vietnamese enemy increased and is increasing genocidal crimes to indiscriminately massacre innocent Cambodians with all sorts of weapons and toxic substances, especially poison, causing many innocent Cambodians to perish in large numbers, and thus kindling the flames of hatred in our Cambodian people against the Vietnamese enemy and helping to strengthen their ranks in the counterattack against the Vietnamese enemy.

3. The excellent results obtained in the ninth rainy season as described above were due to many causes, but the main causes are as follows:

First, it was because our NADK was thoroughly imbued with, and could successfully and effectively implement, the line on the general offensive against villages according to our five new attack tactics and seven new attack methods.

Second, it was because our Cambodian people throughout the country, both in the countryside and the cities, joined in the activities against the Vietnamese enemy launching attacks in all forms and at all places with greater enthusiasm and in larger numbers.

Third, it was because the fraternal Cambodian soldiers, village and commune militiamen, and village and commune administrative agents forcibly drafted into his service by the Vietnamese enemy became more antagonistic toward the Vietnamese enemy, became more indignant, and cooperated with our NADK in counter-attacking the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in all forms, with greater ardor, and everywhere in the country, both on the western Cambodia battlefield and in the interior of Cambodia.

Fourth, it was because the three groups of resistance forces developed better cooperation and unity attacks against the Vietnamese enemy, both on the battlefield and in the international arena.

Fifth, it was because more friends, near and far in the world, consistently supported and assisted the Cambodian people's just struggle.

4. Riding the crest of the growing development of our Cambodian people's struggle against the expansionist, annexationist, and genocidal Vietnamese enemy aggressors, a struggle which is making advances in all fields with each passing season and year; strengthened by the great national union against the expansionist, annexationist, and genocidal Vietnamese enemy aggressors under the leadership of the CGDK with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as president of Cambodia playing an important role both at home and in the international

arena, thus helping the military situation to make such an excellent development; and with more friends, near and far in the world, firmly supporting our Cambodian people's just struggle against the expansionist, annexationist, and genocidal Vietnamese enemy aggressors, we firmly believe that we will certainly win final victory.

For this reason, the NADK Supreme Command would like to appeal to all units of our National Army, both at the front and in the rear, on every battlefield throughout the country, to carry on this just struggle against the expansionist, annexationist, and genocidal Vietnamese enemy aggressors even more firmly and vigorously by:

First, continuing to attack villages in general according to our five new attack tactics and to attack the Vietnamese enemy according to our seven new attack methods.

Second, striving to double unity and agitation of the forces of the people throughout the country so that they would join our National Army in attacking the Vietnamese enemy in all forms even more actively in villages and elsewhere.

Third, striving to disperse and destroy the Vietnamese village and commune administration to liberate people from the claws of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and enable them to join the nation, people, and National Army of Democratic Kampuchea against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to contribute to liberating the nation and people and preserving the Cambodian race.

Fourth, continuing to implement the policy of the great national union among all Cambodian nationals, both in the country and abroad, on the basis of the CGDK's eight-point peace proposal, which our nation and people regard as our national constitution for the present and the future.

Fifth, striving to further strengthen unity and cooperation among the three groups of resistance forces within the CGDK framework so that they become a more powerful force against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors for national liberation at present and for national defense and reconstruction in the future.

In conclusion, the NADK Supreme Command would like to express profound gratitude to all friendly countries and countries cherishing peace and justice in the world for giving consistent support and assistance to the Cambodian people's struggle against the genocidal Vietnamese enemy aggressors. At the same time, it appeals to these countries to continue supporting and assisting the Cambodian people's just struggle until the Vietnamese enemy aggressors agree to unconditionally withdraw all of their aggressive forces from Cambodia, allowing the Cambodian people to determine their own destiny without any outside interference. All friendly countries are requested to continue putting consistent pressure on the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they agree to sit at

the negotiating table with the CGDK to settle the Cambodian problem politically according to the 8-point peace proposal, which is the most reasonable and fair proposal and which is beneficial to the people of Southeast Asia, Asia-Pacific, and the world.

[Dated] 30 September 1987

[Signed] The Supreme Command of the NADK

Two Regiments Riot Against Vietnamese

BK080048 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT
7 Oct 87

[Text] Two regiments of fraternal Cambodian soldiers in the 286th Division based in Kouk Ampil and Kouk Khpos positions on the North Sisophon battlefield are rioting against the Vietnamese enemy and defecting to the side of our National Army of Democratic Kampuchea [NADK].

The fraternal Cambodian soldiers, forcibly drafted to serve by the Vietnamese in the 286th Division are having a serious row with the Vietnamese enemy over their daily livelihood. Not only have the aggressive Vietnamese commanders ignored this dispute, but they have arrested and jailed several battalion and regiment-level fraternal Cambodian officers and shot several others dead. This has caused greater indignation and resentment against the Vietnamese enemy among the fraternal Cambodian soldiers in the 5th and 7th Regiments. They have joined hands in rioting against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and, one after another, have defected to the side of the NADK. This riot against the Vietnamese enemy has been going on since 4 October. All fraternal Cambodian soldiers in the 286th Division are called upon to show solidarity with the fraternal Cambodian soldiers of the 5th and 7th Regiments, rebel against the Vietnamese enemy, and defect to the side of our NADK in order to pool forces in carrying on the struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are all forced to leave Cambodia.

BRIEFS

Bulgarian Nonrefundable Aid

Phnom Penh SPK, 7 Oct (SPK)—The People's Republic of Bulgaria has offered to Cambodia nonrefundable aid worth 155,000 leva. The aid, consisting of three trucks, two forklifts, three generators, and various equipment, was handed over on Tuesday in Phnom Penh by Leon Yossifov Beraha, Bulgarian ambassador to Cambodia, to Say Chhum, Cambodian agriculture minister. Say Chhum profoundly thanked the Bulgarian Government and people for this precious aid. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0500 GMT 7 Oct 87 BK]

Lecturers to CSSR, GDR

Phnom Penh, 7 Oct (SPK)—A group of Cambodian lecturers led by Pav Hamphan, vice chairman of the Propaganda and Education Commission of the KPRP Central Committee, left on Tuesday for the GDR and Czechoslovakia. The lecturers will give talks on the multiform development in the PRK during the past 8 years and the implementation of resolutions of the party's fifth congress during the past 2 years. Rolf Dach, GDR ambassador to Cambodia, was present at the lecturers' departure. [Text] *[Phnom Penh SPK in French 0503 GMT 7 Oct 87 BK]*

Printing Cooperation With USSR

Phnom Penh SPK October 7—Documents on the construction of a publishing house for the semi-weekly *Pracheachon (People)*, the organ of the party Central Committee, with the help of the Soviet Union were signed here yesterday afternoon during a visit to Kampuchea by the delegation of the Soviet State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and Book Trade. The signatories were Ms Som Kimsuor, member of the party Central Committee and editor-in-chief of the semi-weekly, and Ivanov Alexander, deputy head of the External Relations Department of the said committee and head of the delegation. [Text] *[Phnom Penh SPK in English 118 GMT 7 Oct 87 BK]*

Indonesia

Government Unhappy With NASA Policy

BK071509 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian
1200 GMT 7 Oct 87

[Text] The Indonesian Government is not satisfied with the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration's [NASA] policy over the planned launching of the Palapa B-2R satellite because NASA's new regulation is considered to be unusual.

Minister of Tourism, Posts, and Telecommunications Akhmad Tahir told newsmen in Jakarta today that the new regulation requires that third party liabilities be borne by the satellite owner if the launch is unsuccessful, adding that such liabilities were previously borne by the launching agency, not the satellite owner. He stressed that even though there has never been a mishap which affected the third party, anything untoward can happen. In line with this, Akhmad Tahir said he would speak the U.S. ambassador in Jakarta and enlist his aid to help solve the problem.

Mokhtar Denies Observers To Go to Cambodia

BK080738 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian
0700 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] In an interview with a *Kompas* correspondent in New York yesterday, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja denied that Indonesia will send observers to

Cambodia this year to observe the annual partial withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops. The minister said that he had never proposed international supervision of the troop withdrawal, which, according to Vietnam, is conducted every year. Moreover, like other ASEAN member countries, Indonesia does not believe that Vietnam actually withdraws any of its troops.

According to Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, it is possible that the withdrawal is a mere rotation. On the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja reiterated that it is impossible for Indonesia to accept Vietnam's offer to observe the withdrawal of its troops this year. The minister regretted a Vietnamese press release on this matter. The *Kompas* correspondent reported from New York that ASEAN diplomats viewed Vietnam's action in issuing the press release on the matter as a tactic to win more votes of support.

Further Report

BK080434 Hong Kong AFP in English 0418 GMT
8 Oct 87

[Text] Jakarta, Oct 8 (AFP)—Indonesia has rejected a Hanoi offer to observe the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia this year, saying the move is likely to be a "mere (troop) rotation," the leading *Kompas* daily said Thursday.

Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusuma Atmaja, who is currently attending the United Nations General Assembly, said in an interview with *Kompas* that the only acceptable troop withdrawal would be one carried out in the context of an overall solution to the Cambodian problem.

What Vietnam was proposing was a unilateral withdrawal, he added.

"ASEAN, including Indonesia, have never accepted the Vietnamese claim that they are withdrawing their troops from Cambodia every year as something that can be attested as true," Mr Mokhtar was quoted as saying.

"It is possible that the withdrawal is a mere (troop) rotation... I think it is impossible for Indonesia to accept the Vietnamese offer," he added.

The Indonesian minister is the chief diplomat for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in negotiations with Hanoi for a peaceful settlement in Cambodia, where Western military sources estimate some 140,000 Vietnamese troops have been stationed since 1978.

The offer to observe the troop withdrawal was disclosed by Vietnam's U.N. representative office which also said that the issue had been discussed with Mr Mokhtar when he visited Ho Chi Minh City in southern Vietnam for talks in July.

Mr Mokhtar told *Kompas* that in Ho Chi Minh City he had proposed that Hanoi allow international observers to attend troop withdrawals which are carried out in the context of an overall solution to the Cambodian problem.

Vietnam's Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach then said he would consider the proposal but asked Indonesia not to disclose the idea until there was an agreement, Mr Mokhtar said.

Kompas quoted a Vietnamese press statement issue at the U.N. as saying the offer was also extended to other ASEAN members and to the members of the international peacekeeping force set up to monitor the 1973 Paris Agreement in Vietnam. The members were Indonesia, Iran, Hungary and Poland.

ASEAN, which backs the resistance movement fighting against the Vietnamese-backed government in Phnom Penh, groups Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

The group plans to issue a joint resolution at the United Nations General Assembly, as in previous meetings, renewing its call for all foreign forces to be withdrawn from Cambodia, when the issue is discussed next week, diplomatic sources said.

Murdani Views Security in Philippines

*BK071135 Jakarta International Service in English
0800 GMT 7 Oct 87*

[Text] General L.B. Murdani, the commander of the Indonesian Armed Forces, has expressed his conviction that the Philippines will be able to ensure the holding of the ASEAN summit, scheduled to take place in Manila next December.

He told newsmen after meeting President Suharto in Jakarta yesterday that the security situation in the Philippines would enable the country to hold the summit accordingly. We believe in the assurances they have given us, General Murdani said.

Kharis Suhud Elected Assembly Chairman

*BK021556 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian
1500 GMT 2 Oct 87*

[Excerpt] Kharis Suhud was elected chairman of the People's Consultative Assembly [MPR] for the 1987-92 term during the MPR plenary meeting in Jakarta tonight which was led by Provisional Chairmen Hussein Naro and Mangundiprojo. The newly elected vice chairmen are Sukardi from the Functional Group faction, Saiful Sulun from the Armed Forces faction, Suryadi from the Indonesian Democratic faction, and Jailani Naro from the United Development faction. [passage omitted]

Briefs

Press Cooperation With GDR

The Indonesian Journalists Association [PWI] and the GDR Journalists Association signed an agreement in Jakarta on 6 October to step up cooperation between journalists of the two countries. The documents were signed by the PWI chairman and the vice chairman of the GDR Journalists Association. With the signing of the agreement, the two sides will increase the exchange of information in the economic and cultural fields. The GDR has also offered to provide training for Indonesian journalists. [Summary] *[Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 6 Oct 87 BK]*

Laos

Radio Hails PRK's Reconciliation Policy

*BK080935 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 8 Oct 87*

[Article: "The People's Republic of Kampuchea Is the Symbol of National Reconciliation"]

[Text] It has been over 8 years since Cambodia was liberated from the claws of the genocidal Pol Pot clique, thus providing conditions for the Cambodian people, under the leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, the PRK Government, and the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense, to rebuild their nation. The past 8 years has been a period of numerous difficulties left behind by the Pol Pot genocidal clique and other Cambodian reactionaries who have been supported by external reactionaries and have attempted to deprive the Kampuchean people of the opportunity to work in peace for national reconstruction. Nevertheless, the Cambodian people have managed to overcome those difficulties step by step. In the initial stage, the armed forces and people of Cambodia destroyed the nests and hideouts of the Pol Pot clique and other Cambodian reactionary forces on Cambodian soil. Administrative power at all levels has been improved and the armed forces have been strengthened with every passing day. The economy and culture have been revived while the people can live in peace as normal. These are the factors which have enabled the PRK to gain strength to guarantee the defense, independence, and sovereignty of the country and lay the foundations for the march along the path it has chosen.

With its lofty sense of responsibility toward the country and for the interests of all the Cambodian people, the PRK has been making consistent efforts to find a way to solve the country's problems with the parties concerned through dialogue. Recently, the PRK Government announced a national reconciliation policy that demonstrates its lofty sense of responsibility for the fate of the Cambodian nation and its good intention to see Cambodia's internal problems solved by the Cambodian people themselves without external interference in the spirit of

the agreement made on 29 July in Ho Chi Minh City between the representatives of the ASEAN and the three Indochinese countries under which conditions were set to allow representatives of various Cambodian factions—excluding the genocidal Pol Pot clique, which still owes a blood debt to the Cambodian people—to meet and talk with each other.

The PRK Government's national reconciliation policy has won the broad support of the Cambodian people. Prince Norodom Sihanouk himself is also satisfied with this policy. It demonstrates the good intentions on the part of the PRK Government to create national reconciliation and durable peace in Cambodia so as to end the pain and agony of the Cambodian people, allow them to live in peace, and rally all Cambodian patriots in the same big family.

However, before reaching that goal, there are many obstacles to overcome. The major one is the Pol Pot clique, now being supported by the external forces in its persistent efforts to sabotage the implementation of the national reconciliation policy in Cambodia. They have been distorting facts about Cambodia and continuing to slander the SRV for providing assistance for the rebirth of the Cambodian people so as to mislead world public opinion and defend the seat in the United Nations for the so-called Democratic Kampuchean Government, which neither represents the Cambodian people nor has under its control a single square inch of land inside Cambodia. In reality, the PRK is the sole protector of all Cambodian territory and has established administrative power from the central down to the grass-roots levels. The PRK, with its armed forces to defend peace, with a legitimate and complete state control mechanism and as the symbol of national reconciliation, should be entitled to political privileges in the international arena.

Leaders Receive Messages From DPRK
BK081152 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT
8 Oct 87

[Text] Vientiane, Oct. 8 (KPL) —Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Phoumi Vongvichit, acting-president of the Lao PDR, have received a message of thanks from Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea Central Committee and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The message reads:

"I would like to express my profound thanks to you for your congratulations and best wishes as well as your high appreciation of the achievements obtained by our people in socialist construction and for your support to the struggle of our people aiming at peacefully reunifying the country on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the foundation of the DPRK.

"I believe that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will be further strengthened and developed by each passing day."

Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs, has also received a telegramme of thanks from Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier and minister for foreign affairs of the DPRK.

Leaders Congratulate DRA's Najib on Election
BK071149 Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT
7 Oct 87

[Text] Vientiane, October 7 (KPL)—Phoumi Vongvichit, acting-president of the Lao PDR, and Sisomphon Lovansai, acting-president of the People's Supreme Assembly of the Lao PDR, have jointly sent a telegramme of congratulations to Najib, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council, and chairman of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA].

The message said:

"On the occasion of your nomination as chairman of the Revolutionary Council and chairman of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on behalf of the Lao people, the People's Supreme Assembly and the Government of the Lao PDR, and on our own behalf, we have great pleasure to extend to you our sincerest congratulations and best wishes."

The message went on to say that the Lao PDR welcomes and fully supports the extension of the cease-fire by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, aimed at establishing national reconciliation and meeting the strong aspirations of the Afghans and the world peace-loving people.

"May the fraternal relations of friendship and militant solidarity existing between our two peoples continue to be further developed and strengthened for the interests of our two peoples and for peace all over the world.

"We again wish you good health, happiness and greater success in your noble task," the message concluded.

Reportage on Activities of Afghan Delegation

Meets Phoumi Vongvichit
BK081111 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT
8 Oct 87

[Text] Vientiane, Oct 8 (KPL)—Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, acting-president of the Lao PDR, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee, on Oct 7 received a delegation

of the National Front of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan headed by Nook Akbar Paesh, vice-chairman of the front and member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

The acting-president welcomed the visit of the Afghan delegation to Laos and congratulated it on the success of the talks and the signing of an agreement on cooperation between the fronts of the two countries for the years 1987-91, which aims at the common objective to struggle against imperialism, expansionism and the reactionary forces.

Phoumi Vongvichit, on this occasion, extended his best regards to the Afghan leaders and wished the relations of friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of the two countries be further promoted in the interests of the peoples and of the world peace.

In conclusion, he wished Nur Akbar Paesh and his delegation a good trip home.

Delegation Leader on Policy

*BK071209 Vientiane KPL in English 0934 GMT
7 Oct 87*

[Text] Vientiane, October 7 (KPL)—“Peace is an urgent aspiration of the people of all social strata. Therefore, the policy of national reconciliation of the Afghan Government has enjoyed wide support from the people throughout the country,” said Nur Akhbar Paesh, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and vice-chairman of the National Front [NF] of the DR of Afghanistan, at a press conference held here on October 6 on the occasion of his delegation's visit to the Lao PDR.

He said: “Thousands of misled enemy soldiers and many groups of people have negotiated with the various sub-committees for national reconciliation. So far, about 25 thousand enemy soldiers have stopped fighting and reported themselves to the people's authority, and more than 83,000 civilians have returned to their native towns. This shows a three-fold increase compared with the past 7 years.

“Now more than 3,000 sub-committees for national reconciliation have been set up and have gathered more than 100 thousand persons,” emphasized Nur Akhbar Paesh, adding that laws on political parties and the draft of a new constitution have been released, which have drawn great interest from the people.

Referring to the development and consolidation of the economy, education and culture in the country, he remarked that the achievements have made them more confident in the development of the revolutionary power.

The vice-chairman of the NF of the DR of Afghanistan went on to say that reconciliation activities of the Afghan authority have led to the creation of coalition groups in the government. Now there are 14 districts and 4 provinces in the country where administrations were led by soldiers who used to serve in the enemy army and about 6,000 representatives of the opposition parties have cooperated with the people's authority.

“So far, more than 1,300 villages have returned to the side of the people's authorities throughout the country. And more than 5,380 local authorities have been democratically elected,” said Nur Akhbar Paesh in his conclusion.

Agreement Signed

*BK071227 Vientiane KPL in English 0927 GMT
7 Oct 87*

[Text] Vientiane, October 7 (KPL)—An agreement of cooperation between the Central Committee of the Lao Front for National Construction and the Central Council of the National Front of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan during 1987-91 was signed here today by Bolang Boualapha, member of the LPRP CC, vice-president of the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee, and Nur Akhbar Paesh, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, and vice-chairman of the National Front of the DR of Afghanistan.

According to this agreement, the two sides have agreed to exchange experiences with and inform each other of their cooperation activities in different forms. Both sides will exchange delegations to attend the congresses of the Lao Front for National Construction and the National Front of the DR of Afghanistan and other necessary occasions.

The agreement noted that both sides will actively take part in the cooperation between the two countries, introduce the gains of their peoples, and celebrate the national day and other anniversaries of the two countries.

Both organizations will exchange information about their international relations with other fronts, social organizations and progressive movements in the world.

For the promotion of their relationship, the leadership of both organizations will cooperate in the introduction of the political, economic and cultural life of both countries through the mass media.

Nur Akhbar Paesh and his delegation left here today for home, ending their nine-day official friendly visit to the Lao PDR at the invitation of the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee.

Defense Minister Greets Czechoslovak Army
BK071327 Vientiane KPL in English 0923 GMT
7 Oct 87

[Text] Vientiane, October 7 (KPL)—General Khamtai Siphandon, minister of defence, on October 6 sent a telegramme of greetings to his Czechoslovak counterpart, Lt. General Milan Vaclavik, on the occasion of the 43rd anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

After expressing best wishes to the Czechoslovak People's Army and satisfaction at the achievements scored by the Czechoslovak Army and people in the past 43 years, the telegramme said:

"The Czechoslovak People's Army is now a modern revolutionary army. It has positively contributed to safeguarding the revolutionary fruits and the might of the socialist community, and stable peace in Europe and the world.

"May the relations of friendship, fraternal militant solidarity and cooperation between the peoples and armies of our two countries be further developed by each passing day.

"I wish the fraternal Czechoslovak Army more successes in implementing the resolution of the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia."

Leaders Greet GDR Counterparts on National Day
BK071143 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT
7 Oct 87

[Text] Vientiane, October 7 (KPL)—Kaysone Phomvihana, general secretary of the LPRP CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Phoumi Vongvichit, acting-president of the republic, and Sisomphon Lovansai, acting-president of the People's Supreme Assembly, on October 6, sent a joint national day greeting message to their GDR counterparts.

The telegramme was addressed to Erich Honecker, secretary general of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED), chairman of the Council of State, Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and to Horst Sinderman, president of the People's Chamber.

The telegramme reads:

"Thirty eight years ago, a worker-peasant state, the GDR, was created. It was an historical turning point determining the destiny of the GDR people. It also represented the victory in the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the SED.

"Having enjoyed sincere and altruistic assistance and cooperation from the USSR and other socialist states, now the GDR has become an advanced socialist state

agriculturally, industrially and scientific-technologically with strong national defence system. Having implemented the resolution of the 11th Congress of SED, particularly in introducing technology in production, the economic development in the country has been more than rapidly expanded, thus the national revenues are increased and the people's living condition is improved."

The telegramme goes on to mention that great achievements scored by the GDR people have contributed to the force of the socialist system as a whole. They also contribute to the safeguarding of peace and security in Europe and the world.

"The achievements," says the message, "are stimulating the struggle of other peoples in their endeavour for peace, national independence, democracy, social progress; thus the prestige and influence of the GDR in international arena have been heightened."

The telegramme concludes by wishing the GDR people, guided by the SED, more and bigger success in implementing the 11th Party Congress.

The Lao leaders also wish that the fraternal friendship relations, the militant alliance and comprehensive cooperation between the two parties, governments and peoples be ever more consolidated.

On the same occasion, Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, also sent greetings to his counterpart, Oskar Fischer.

Sisavat Keobounphan Attends GDR Reception
BK071207 Vientiane KPL in English 0939 GMT
7 Oct 87

[Text] Vientiane, October 7 (KPL)—Dietrich Jarck, ambassador of the German Democratic Republic, hosted a reception here on October 6 in honour of the 38th anniversary of his country's national day.

Honoured guests at the reception were Sisavat Keobounphan, Politburo member and secretary of the LPRP CC, mayor of Vientiane; Khamphai Boupha, member of the LPRP CC, acting-minister for foreign affairs, and other high-ranking officials.

Diplomatic envoys and representatives of international organizations to Laos were also on hand.

Soviet Aided Farm Tool Repair Center Opens
BK071209 Vientiane KPL in English 0921 GMT
7 Oct 87

[Text] Vientiane, October 7 (KPL)—A Lao-Soviet farm tool-repairing centre was handed over to Laos at a ceremony held here on October 6.

The farm tool-repairing centre was built at a cost of 15 million kip—more than half of which was funded by the Lao Government. It was a result of the agreements signed between the two countries on August 22 and November 29, 1980.

According to those agreements, the Soviet Union is to build five such centres for Laos in Vientiane municipality and Vientiane, Luang Prabang, Savannakhet and in Champassak provinces.

Friendship Delegation Visits Alma-Ata

OW072006 Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT 7 Oct 87

Hanoi VNA Oct. 7—The days of Soviet-Lao friendship were opened yesterday in Alma-Ata, capital of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic.

A Lao delegation has been sent to the Soviet Union for activities in these days. It is to help the Soviet people acquaint themselves with the Lao culture and give art performances at various enterprises and schools in Kazakhstan. It plans to study Kazakhstan's experience in agricultural production and cultural development.

Kazakhstan has taken an active part in economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Laos. The republic has supplied Laos with spare parts for farm machines, batteries, drilling equipment, and medical appliances. More than 100 Lao students are studying in the Kazakh university and other colleges in Alma-ata.

BRIEFS

Zoning of Vientiane Delta Documents

Vientiane, Oct. 8 (KPL)—A ceremony was held here recently to hand over zoning documents to the Lao Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Irrigation and Cooperatives. The documents, made by the Agricultural Planning and Modelling Centre of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry of the SRV, present the general zoning of the Vientiane Delta (10 districts) and Hatsaifong District in particular. The documents were handed over by Vu Thien Chinh, head of Vietnamese experts to Laos, to Thongphoun Chanphensai, head of the Department for Management of Cultivated Land, Agro-Chemistry and General Zoning. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 8 Oct 87 BK]

Philippines

Aquino Rejects Martial Law

HK081258 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1230 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] President Aquino today denied that she would resort to emergency measures to cope with the threats to her government. In an interview with newsmen in Malacanang the president stressed that she had no intention of declaring martial law.

Earlier the president visited the Bicol region where the Bicol Chamber of Commerce presented her with a recommendation asking her to declare martial law in the region. This was turned down by the president.

There had been speculation that Malacanang would undertake emergency measures to fight both rightist and leftist elements.

Government Troops Used

HK080813 Quezon City Sports Radio 738 in English 0700 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] Government troopers raided a private Manila radio station at dawn today and closed it. The closure of DZME radio station is part of the government's crack-down on broadcasting facilities airing propaganda from rebel Army officers. DZME station manager Joey Luidiong said heavily armed soldiers came to the station at 0430 am and presented employees a written closure order from the National Telecommunications Agency.

Two other radio stations which officials said will be shut down remained on the air.

Enrile Criticizes Aquino

OW080645 Tokyo KYODO in English 0625 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] Manila, Oct. 8 KYODO—Opposition Senator Juan Ponce Enrile said Thursday the Philippines is in "chaos" and the government of President Corazon Aquino is scaring the people with coup threats to justify emergency rule of martial law.

Enrile, a leader of the opposition Grand Alliance for Democracy (GAD), also denied his party was involved in an alleged coup plot revealed by the government Wednesday and dared the military and police to arrest conspirators.

Aquino later in the day said she will not declare martial law.

"The country is in chaos because the people who are in power do not know what they are doing," Enrile said in an interview aired by radio station DZRH.

He said that the Aquino government has "no policy direction" and there are conflicting voices in the administration.

He said Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel Ramos is "forced to talk about politics, about national policy, about the direction of the government because the president is not talking."

Presidential spokesman Teodoro Benigno said Wednesday that rightwing opponents of Aquino will mount a coup this month and bring back ousted President Ferdinand Marcos from exile in Hawaii.

"This coup would involve the kind of participation that the military would not be able to handle. It's a coup within the military involving the participation of opposition politicians," Benigno told reporters after national security adviser Emanuel Soriano briefed the Cabinet on the latest coup threat.

Unidentified members of Enrile's party have been named as among the October coup plotters, including the pro-Marcos New Society Movement (KBL) Party and rebel soldiers under fugitive Army Col. Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan, Lt. Col. Reynaldo Cabauatan and businessmen led by Aquino's cousin and close Marcos associate, Eduardo Cojuangco.

Enrile said talks about coup plots are scaring the people "so that they will accept the declaration of martial law."

"I was asking myself what is happening. Maybe the people in power are planning to declare a state of emergency or to suspend the writ of habeas corpus or even announce martial law so that they can eliminate their opponents not only in the military but also in politics," he said.

"They should not do it. Don't do it. You will be mistaken if you declare martial law. You might end up facing the resistance of the whole country," warned Enrile, a former defense minister.

Enrile was the martial law administrator under Marcos from 1972 to 1981 and had served the former ruler until he led the civilian-backed military revolt that swept Aquino to power in February 1986.

He was sacked by Aquino after an aborted coup by military officers identified with him last November.

Arriving around noon from an unscheduled trip to the insurgency-torn Bicol region southeast of Manila, Aquino repeated an earlier statement that she will not declare martial law. "No, no," she replied when reporters asked if she will impose martial law.

Deputy Press Secretary Danilo Gozo said the president wanted to get "accurate, fast and impartial information" about the situation in the region from local civilian and military officials there.

The region has been the scene of stepped up communist rebel activity since Honasan staged a coup attempt August 28.

He said the government's move to close down radio stations alleged to be airing right-wing rebel propaganda is "worse than the repression under Marcos during the time of martial law." At least two stations have been padlocked a day after Aquino ordered the closure.

Enrile said that the authorities should go after conspirators in a power grab "if they have the evidence" and "not wait until what they are saying happens."

"In my opinion, these (talks of a new coup) are all disinformation. It's all bluff. They are confusing the people," he said. "That is what is wrong with them—they keep on talking and yet they don't do anything," he added.

Enrile denied reports that he has forged an alliance with Vice President Salvador Laurel, who announced an open break with Aquino last month in the wake of the gravest political crisis of the 19-month-old administration sparked by the August 28 coup attempt.

Analyst Armando Doronila said in the *Manila Chronicle* Thursday that the "parallel formation" of the "tactical alliance" for the October coup attempt and the "Enrile-Laurel tandem" is "not accidental and not entirely unrelated."

"The Enrile-Laurel alliance, to be sure, is a coalition of political opportunists whose separate — and colliding — aims are to grab power by any means, whether they are legal or extra-legal," Doronila said.

"The alliance has been conceived to put in place a mechanism that could be used for a transfer of power with a veneer of legality should the Aquino government fall in a crisis that is being provoked by the new conspiracy revealed by the government," he said.

Aguirre Wants Tough Measures

*HK080347 Quezon City Sports Radio 738 in English
0300 GMT 8 Oct 87*

[Text] Capcom [Capital Command] chief Brigadier General Alexander Aguirre says there is no need for President Aquino to declare martial law in view of the (?destabilized) situation. Aguirre, however, called on Congress to legislate tough measures to combat terrorism. The Capcom chief said the present existing laws are addressed against common crimes, and not terroristic acts committed by the communist rebels. He also denied any knowledge about the recommendation to the president from the Crisis Management Committee, headed by Emmanuel Soriano, to declare martial law.

Government Reports Uncovering Coup Plot

*HK080203 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company
in English 2300 GMT 7 Oct 87*

[Text] The government has mobilized all its forces to cope with the biggest coup plot unearthed by military intelligence. The plot was reported to the cabinet yesterday [7 October] by AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos. Five groups, including antigovernment political leaders, have joined forces in a tactical alliance to overthrow the Aquino government. Gen Ramos said information showed the

new coup was aimed at paving the way for the return of former President Marcos. Political leaders allegedly involved in the new plot were former Ambassador Eduardo Cojuangco, former Grand Alliance for Democracy candidate Vicente Magsaysay, former Governor Ali Dimaporo, former Governor Eduardo Joson, sugar baron Luisito Yulo, and former Laoag City Mayor Rodolfo Farinas. Senator Juan Ponce Enrile was also implicated by innuendo due to his former association with rebel Colonel Gregorio Honasan. Also involved in the plot were Marcos loyalists and troops led by rebel Colonel Reynaldo Cabauatan.

Meanwhile, President Aquino yesterday ordered the closure of three radio stations and the investigation of GMA [Greater Manila Area] Channel 7 for allegedly giving aid and comfort to the coup plotters. Their act is a violation of radio law. In the closure list were DZEC, DZXL, and DZME. According to Executive Secretary Catalino Macaraig, those radio stations have been bluntly glorifying the enemies of the state and openly defying the government by continuously transmitting the propaganda of right- and left-wing rebel groups and other enemies of the state. The closure of the stations was unanimously approved by the cabinet and Senate President Jovita Salonga and Speaker Ramon Mitra, who attended the cabinet meeting.

During the cabinet meeting, it was agreed to utilize a calibrated approach to the threat to national security. Measures which were not elaborated on will be short of declaring a national state of emergency and martial law and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. The move was recommended by the Crisis Management Council. Chairman Emmanuel Soriano said the situation is tense but normal.

[Begin Soriano recording] The military said that they can cope with the military threat; but with this added dimension of the political leaders involved, then the political leaders also will have to respond. [end recording]

Presidential Secretary Benigno said the president has ordered the recommendation of disciplinary action against the Movie and Television Review and Classification Board, which reportedly allowed Channel 7 to air the interview with Honasan last night. Most of the cabinet members expressed outrage over the TV broadcast and shared what Speaker Mitra charged as unnecessary in the overthrow of the government. [as heard]

[Begin Mitra recording in progress] ... the revolution. We would have to be able to do these things. But again that freedom has got to have some kind of responsibility; and so, with the exercise of that freedom [words indistinct]?. I am sure that those who do this are prepared to assume responsibility for their acts. [end recording]

In reaction to the developments threatening the country, Mitra said Congress is supporting the Aquino administration and the Armed Forces are coping with the threats of rebellion. He said Congress is ready to legislate all necessary measures to crush any rebellion or coup attempt.

Returning from the Bicol trip with Aquino, Benigno said Enrile "is absolutely entitled to say what he wants to say."

"I suppose that's what democracy needs," he added.

He said the local Chamber of Commerce and industry in Bicol submitted a resolution to Aquino urging her to declare martial law nationwide. "She just smiled," Benigno said when asked how Aquino responded.

He said that the latest coup plot has a "very significant political dimension" and "vastly different" from previous attempts to grab power because it involved a coalition of politicians planning to seize political power with the backing of military groups.

Meanwhile, Jose Antonio Carpio, director of the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI), announced a 250,000 pesos (about 12,500 dollars) reward for the capture "alive" of Honasan.

"Alive, because we are after his patrons. Local or foreign," Carpio said.

Honasan is being hunted by the police and the military and faces multiple homicide and rebellion charges.

Aquino Not 'To Give' Presidency to Laurel
HK071017 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 4 Oct 87 p 4

[by Malou Mangahas]

[Text] President Aquino yesterday admitted that she had agreed to grant Vice President Salvador Laurel control of 25 to 30 percent of the Cabinet seats when they decided to run in the February 1986 snap elections.

But she said the agreement was made when she and Laurel had no idea that a People Power Revolution, and thus, more game players in the ouster of the Marcos regime, would be born at Edsa [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue].

She denied though that she had and could ever agree to surrender the running of Government to Laurel two years after the Revolution. "It is a commitment I had made to the Filipino people that I will run for the presidency, so I should be President. It is not for me to give away (the presidency) to anybody because only the Filipino people can give power to the President.

In a luncheon press conference with reporters, Mrs Aquino also acknowledged that she had met last week with three opposition representatives on their request.

The meeting was the idea of Palace liaison to Congress Jesus Ayala. The President said she had stressed that the oppositionists, not her, asked for the meeting.

Thus, Mrs Aquino said, she saw Representatives Oging Navarro, Rodolfo Albano and Jose Rono at one of the Malacanang Antique houses. "I just wanted to hear from them what they wanted to tell me.

They said they would help and cooperate with this Government, although they would continue to be with the opposition when the country's interests were at stake."

Mrs Aquino said that in like manner, she declared "I am prepared to meet with anybody and everybody so long as it will promote the interests of the country."

However, the President was very cautious and polite in her remarks about Laurel. On his breakoff from the Cabinet and pledge to perform the role of fiscalizer, she said, "Mr Laurel, even if he is vice president, is also a Filipino, and can voice whatever disagreements he has."

She added that it was her hope that in disagreeing, Laurel would at the same time think of the national interest.

Asked what she thought was Laurel's motive for exposing alleged communists in her Government, Mrs Aquino refused to answer. "Maybe it is better to ask Doy Laurel. I don't know what his intentions are. I am not a mind reader so I would not know."

Meanwhile, the President said she was not ruling out another Cabinet revamp if such a move would mean "an improvement."

"At any point in my administration...if some changes will contribute to the improvement of government, then perhaps I will effect those changes," she told the Malacanang press corps.

Mrs Aquino refused to say if she would keep Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez, Economic Planning Secretary Solita Monsod and Tourism Secretary Jose Antonio Gonzalez, subject of speculations that they would be ousted.

Daily on Anti-Aquino Drive in U.S.

HK071029 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English
7 Oct 87 pp 1, 17

[By Nick t. Enciso]

[Text] While the country is still recovering from the trauma of the Aug. 28 failed coup and New People's Army (NPA) attacks on government infrastructures in the Bicol region, the political adversaries of President Aquino have stepped up their campaign against her administration.

A systematic and well-funded "disinformation" drive aimed at turning public opinion against the Aquino administration is being waged both here and abroad, according to well-informed sources.

In the United States, anti-Cory Aquino groups have been reported to be taking full advantage of the recall of Philippine press attaches a month ago.

Filipino-American periodicals, though still putting out items favorable to the Aquino Government, have perceptibly been publishing adverse stories of "widespread graft" and "extensive disenchantment of the citizens" here in the Philippines.

There have even been some speculations that the present government may not last the year.

In Boston, Massachusetts, considered the second home of the Aquinos, where they count with a big number of friends, the Benigno S. Aquino Jr. Memorial Foundation (BSAMF) is having difficulty neutralizing the black propaganda waged by critics.

In the U.S. Midwest, particularly Chicago where many Filipino professionals are based, prospective investors and retirees are reportedly having second thoughts about coming to the Philippines. They have become understandably frightened by "overblown" reports of the worsening peace and order condition in the country.

The disinformation campaign is more telling on the U.S. West Coast, where the concentration of Filipinos is heaviest. In the San Francisco area, local versions of our "Kapihan" [coffee shop forum] are being organized as outlets for criticisms against the Aquino government.

The new "hero" being glamorized in the U.S. is mutiny leader Col. Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan. He is depicted as a respected army officer revered by the rank and file of the armed forces and by ordinary people as a modern-day Robin Hood.

A novel disinformation weapon in the U.S. is the telephone. Filipinos and Americans known to be ardent sympathizers of the President, are contacted by phone and treated to full doses of "bad news" calculated to downgrade the Philippine government.

The Philippines is pictured as being forfeited to the communists because of the clumsy handling of the anti-insurgency drive. Communism is said to have made much inroad to jeopardize the future of democracy in the country.

Stories on government irregularities published in the Philippines are xeroxed and mailed to members of the Filipino community.

It is believed however, that once the economy gets on higher gear and political stability is attained, the insurgency problem can more readily be solved because the people will then support the government.

The coming local elections should work as a catalyst for political stability provided they are reasonably clean and orderly. At present, a significant number of the officers-in-charge (OICS) cannot seem to secure the support of their constituents because they have been appointed haphazardly. Many are unpopular political lameducks, according to an official survey made.

What makes the situation worse is that many OICS have allegedly committed graft in order to raise funds for the coming elections.

The recent charge of Vice President Laurel that there are many left-leaning ranking officials in government has created quite a rumpus in America. It is being blown up to besmirch the Aquino government.

Political pundits believe that if nothing or not enough is done fast to counter the disinformation campaign, many a confused citizen and even American and other foreign sympathizers will be lost to president Aquino's once strong army of supporters.

Cabauatan Forms Army; Claims MNLF Alliance
HK081136 Manila THE PHILIPPINE STAR
in English 8 Oct 87 pp 1, 8

(By Ding Cervantes)

[Text] The leader of the rebel soldiers who took over Camp Olivas in Pampanga last Aug. 28 claimed yesterday to have organized a force of some 40,000 men which has forged an alliance with the Moro National Liberation Front.

The merger of the two forces was mainly aimed at fighting communism and corruption in government, Col. Reynaldo Cabauatan told five Pampanga-based newsmen in an interview somewhere in the province.

Wire reports said the Tuesday evening session was held at the Clark Air Base. A base spokesman, however, said he had no knowledge of such a meeting and was inclined to regard it as a "wild rumor."

But an official of the U.S. embassy said it could be possible for Cabauatan to get onto the base in a car with the proper stickers. "But it's certainly not with any U.S. complicity. There is no link between Cabauatan and the United States," the official said.

Cabauatan called his newly formed organization the Nationalist Army of the Philippines. During the interview, he was with his lawyer Elly Vel Pamatong who, Cabauatan said, was also lawyer of the organization and chairman of the Save Our Soldiers Movement.

"We are very sure now that our next (coup) attempt will be successful because we have enough weapons and firepower," said Cabauatan, who escaped with 300 armed followers after an assault in January on television station Channel 7.

"We have already infiltrated the (Presidential) palace—I have already plenty of men there (in the palace security force).

Cabauatan said the formal agreement with the MNLF was signed last Sept. 15 but was withheld from the press pending formulation of guidelines on "tactical cooperation." He did not reveal details of the agreement or the names of the MNLF representatives.

The civilian-military junta which Cabauatan had claimed earlier to have put up has also vowed to "support in principle the spirit of the Tripoli Agreement signed in 1977... which called for an autonomous government for Muslims," Pamatong said.

Cabauatan stressed that their action should be referred to as a "constitutional coup," since it conforms to provisions of the 1935 charter mandating the armed forces "to come to the rescue of the people whenever threatened." At present, the big threat is communism, he said.

Cabauatan claimed that the Nationalist Army now has some 40,000 combat-ready soldiers "and they will launch their final offensive against communism at the soonest available opportunity. When this happens, no military camp will be attacked, and no soldier will be shot," Cabauatan said.

Cabauatan also denied reports that he has joined forces with other rebel soldier leaders, saying they were all "united morally," but confirmed a tactical alliance with the forces of Col. Gregorio Honasan.

Cabauatan said that if the next "constitutional coup" succeeds President Aquino, whom he accused of being a communist, will definitely not remain in office. A seven-man civilian-military junta, he said, will take over until elections are held according to the 1935 charter. He said the alleged provisional government already has a list of those who will compose the junta, adding that the junta leadership will be elected by the members. He did not disclose the names of the proposed junta members.

Cabauatan claimed his forces do not receive any financial assistance from former President Marcos or the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, saying the "masses" are supporting him. He assured, however, that "under the 1935 charter, the U.S. bases are safe" and that the U.S. facilities are needed for a "balance of power."

Cabauatan also criticized armed forces chief Gen. Fidel Ramos for the latter's alleged betrayal of the country "by supporting a communist leadership." He said Ramos'

chain of command has been dictated by a "personal policy" since no field commanders or their subordinates could be designated without the general's "blessings."

Asked about possible support to the pending Enrile-Laurel coalition, Cabauatan said that "in the end, all anti-communist groups will be united."

U.S. Said Harboring Cabauatan

HK080547 Hong Kong AFP in English 0527 GMT
8 Oct 87

[Text] Manila, Oct 8 (AFP)—The U.S. government Thursday denied supporting a renegade Philippine paramilitary officer who held a news conference apparently within the sprawling U.S. Clark Air Base north of here. But a statement by the U.S. embassy did not categorically deny that former colonel Reynaldo Cabauatan, linked to a fresh coup attempt against President Corazon Aquino, managed to meet with local newsmen at a house inside Clark late Tuesday after escaping a security dragnet here.

"The American embassy has absolutely no indication that U.S. facilities were in any way involved in the meeting of Reynaldo Cabauatan and some newsmen which is alleged to have taken place at Clark Air Base," the statement said. "The embassy further has no information to indicate that he is or has been on any U.S. facility. It is categorically untrue that the U.S. has had contact with Cabauatan or supports his aims," it added.

Observers said Mr. Cabauatan apparently wanted to convey the impression that he had U.S. support, a crucial factor in this former U.S. colony that still depends heavily on military and economic aid from Washington.

The *Philippine Daily Inquirer* newspaper said in a headline story Thursday that U.S. military officials were "apparently harboring" Mr. Cabauatan.

The U.S. facility, home of the 13th U.S. Air Force, occupies 4,500 hectares (11,000 acres) out of Clark's total area of 53,000 hectares (130,910 acres).

The perimeter of the U.S. facility, which has a housing area, is guarded by Philippine troops and is entered daily by scavengers looking for scrap metal.

Mr. Cabauatan's lawyer is Ely Pamatong, who has handled numerous cases of scavengers claiming maltreatment by U.S. servicemen and has freely moved in and out of the reservation for years. The lawyer was present during the interview.

Aquino Visits Bicol Sites of NPA Attacks

HK080703 Quezon City Sports Radio 738 in English
0600 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] President Aquino flew to the Bicol region today to visit areas where communist rebels had blown up several bridges. Presidential press officer Danilo Gozo said Mrs. Aquino made the surprise visit to get accurate information and to dispel opposition charges that she was isolated from the people.

Army sources in the six-province region said the president was going to Camarines Sur, where NPA rebels had blown up four bridges, wrecked rail lines, and hijacked a train in the past 2 months. The visit is the first of a series of morale-boosting trips by Mrs. Aquino to troops in the provinces.

Communists Cite Potential Sabotage Targets

HK071419 Quezon City MALAYA in English
7 Oct 87 pp 1, 3

[Text] The Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] has said rebel forces consider the use of sabotage as a "strategic revolutionary weapon" and disclosed a list of targets ranging from military installations to multinational economic establishments.

In the September issue of the CPP organs, *Ang Bayan* [*The Nation*], political officer of the New People's Army, the CPP's military arm, wrote that sabotage was "necessary and just within the framework of weakening and eventually defeating the unjust and violent ruling order."

The rebel political officer, Celso Garcia, said that sabotage, as a revolutionary weapon, is used to cripple or paralyze the government's "political, military and economic infrastructure."

The aim, he said, is to deny government forces the capacity to use their superior logistics and military power over the NPA and its civilian sympathizers.

The military has blamed the NPA for the destruction of five bridges in the Bicol region last month.

Vital power transmission towers were also destroyed by suspected rebels in Camarines Sur, causing power brownouts in Metro Manila.

Garcia said the NPA has marked military equipment, weapons and installations, as well as airports, power plants and stations, communication and transportation facilities for sabotage operations.

"U.S. imperialism's military installations and business empires are not spared," Garcia said.

Other targets are economic facilities and establishments directly or indirectly supporting the government's anti-insurgency campaign, Garcia said. He cited sugar haciendas and centrals on Negros island owned by landlords who maintain private armies and right-wing vigilante groups. Garcia said Taggat Logging Corp. in Cagayan has provided the military with personnel, helicopters and funds for operations against rebels in Northern Luzon.

Bayan Demands Ouster of Ramos, Ileta

HK071427 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER
in English 5 Oct 87 p 10

[Full-page paid advertisement of the Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (Bayan—New Nationalist Alliance) dated 5 October 1987: "Resist Fascism and Realize Democracy and Independence"—boldface as published]

[Text] We live in the most perilous of times. Caught as we are in a state of unprecedented crisis, we fear the loss of our democratic rights and freedoms as we face threats to our welfare and survival far graver than any we have encountered during the darkest years of outright martial rule in the country.

The August 28 coup attempt was the most violent and drastic of such threats. It failed, but we continue to suffer the conditions of instability and insecurity it has produced. Thus, because in the coup's aftermath, the Aquino government has become a willing partner of fascists and militarists in counterinsurgency and pacification.

More than highlighting the violent contradictions between rival camps within the Aquino government, the August 28 coup attempt betrayed the fact that there is really no difference between the so-called Center and the Right. Both share the common end of persecuting our people particularly in the wake of a groundswell of mass protest arising from the Aquino government's continued failure to provide for basic needs and its pro-elite and pro-imperialist economic policies which have exacerbated mass poverty in the country.

The Aquino government has cracked down on leaders and members of the movement against the oil price hike last August even as it has condoned violence against striking workers, government employees and other wage and salary earners struggling to realize their long-ignored demands for just compensation. All these conform well with the Aquino government's U.S.-dictated comprehensive "total war" strategy the implementation of which encompasses not only insurgents but also unarmed civilians exercising their right to dissent.

The events of the past few weeks—from the oil price hike and the coup attempt last August, the murder of our secretary-general Lean Alejandro last September 19, and Gen. Ramos' recent declassification of total war as official Aquino policy—not only betrays the real face of

a vicious destabilizer of people's security hiding behind the Aquino government's liberal mask. They also constitute Malacanang's overall drift towards fascism as a method of governance.

Our beloved Lean, before he was cut down by the Aquino government's "sword of war," said: "If there is a single lesson that we must draw from our long years of hard but ultimately victorious struggle against the Marcos dictatorship, it is that no one else can defend and advance the people's interests except the people themselves."

We maintain that the people cannot rely on the Aquino government which has become nothing but an instrument of elite and foreign rule.

We call on the people to heed the burning challenge of our troubled times. Now more than ever, we must take our fate into our own hands. Let us close ranks and advance our struggle to realize genuine independence and democracy in our country.

We humbly put forward the following causes behind which we enjoin the people to rally.

Resist Fascism and Defend Our Democratic Rights!

Oust Ramos, Ileta, the RAM [Reform the Armed Forces Movement] boys and Loyalist Guardians and all other Armed Forces elements conspiring to reestablish military rule in the country.

Overhaul the Armed Forces and cleanse it of its fascist, colonial and anti-people orientation. Rebuild the Armed Forces along nationalist and democratic lines.

Stop political repression and militarization. Disband the vigilantes and other death squads.

Justice for Lean, Lando Olalia and all victims of fascist murders and other acts of political repression.

Free all political prisoners.

Promote Our Economic Welfare! Liberate the Country From Big Landlord and Imperialist Rule!

Implement a genuine agrarian reform program.

Effect sufficient wage increases and improve the working conditions of laborers, employees, teachers and other wage and salary earners.

Rollback the price of oil and gasoline.

Effect genuine and mass-oriented economic recovery and growth through nationalist industrialization and protectionism.

Resist U.S. Imperialist Tactics To Divide and Rule the Country!

Stop U.S. meddling in our country's internal affairs.

Work for Genuine and Lasting Peace!

Stop total war. Grasp the roots of the problem of civil war and take decisive measures to resolve the social conflicts.

Reject the militarist counter-insurgency solution.

A long, winding and thorn-strewn road awaits us and the above tasks will be like heavy burdens. But there is no reason to despair. For we have at our disposal a wide range of protest actions—pickets, walk-outs, sit-downs, boycotts, transport paralysis, general strikes, and the tried and tested anti-dictatorship Welgang Bayan [national strike]—to advance and attain our ends. These are the legacy of our historic fight against the Marcos regime. Let us make good use of them.

Fiercer battles lie ahead. Let us prepare for them. Let us develop new, more effective and higher forms of struggle to defend ourselves against more intense fascist assaults in our determined pursuit of our just cause. Let us march onward, courageous and firm in our militant resolve, towards victory for ourselves and our children.

[Signed] Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (Bayan)

[Dated] October 5, 1987

Labor Plans 1-Week Strike From 16 October

HK080417 Baguio City Mountain Province
Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] The government is ready to cope with the Welgang Bayan [national strike] on Monday. Labor Secretary Drilon said a contingency plan is set for implementation. It contains measures that will enable government and private offices to operate normally if the strike pushes through.

The leaders of organized labor say their mass action will be undertaken for 1 week starting Monday. This is a change from their original plan to stage the strike only on October 16. They claim that 1,000 million [as heard] workers, mostly based in Metro Manila and other cities in the country, pledged their support and participation in the mass action.

Government Makes Plans

HK080753 Quezon City Sports Radio 738 in English
0700 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] The government has mapped out contingency plans for next week's welgang bayan [national strike] to enable government offices and private firms to operate normally. Labor and Employment Secretary Franklin

Drilon said the objective of the contingency plans is to prevent the disruption of vital services during the strike. Drilon admitted, however, that the effects of the projected strike, as instigated by some militant labor sectors, are very dangerous as it contributes much to the destabilization of the country.

According to Drilon, the Labor Department will [words indistinct] to ensure that public interest is adequately protected during the planned welgang bayan.

House Approves Armed Forces Basic Pay Raise

HK080241 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company
in English 2300 GMT 7 Oct 87

[Text] The House last night [7 October] approved on second reading a bill establishing new rates in the basic pay for officers and men of the Armed Forces of the Philippines. The measure, which is expected to benefit some 154,000 military personnel and would require an additional P2.4 million [as heard] a year, will take effect in December this year. The measure aims to substantially improve the standard of living of military personnel, the majority of whom live below the poverty line. Proponents of the bill said the measure will also boost the morale of the soldiers and largely enhance the operational effectiveness of the AFP. The bill pegs the monthly base pay of each of the generals at P9,500; lieutenant generals, P8,500; major generals, P7,500; brigadier generals, P7,000; colonels, P6,000; lieutenant colonels, P5,500; majors, P5,000; captains, P4,000; first lieutenants, P3,500; second lieutenants, P3,000; cadets, P2,000; provisionary 2d lieutenants, P2,500; master sergeants, P2,400; 1st sergeants, P2,400; technical sergeants, P2,000; staff sergeants, P1,800; sergeants, P1,600; corporals, P1,300; privates 1st class, P1,100; privates, P1,000; draftees, P1,000; 1st class trainees, P800; 2nd class trainees, P700; and 3d class trainees, P600.

Thailand

Text of Prime Minister Prem's UN Address

BK080219 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
8 Oct 87 p 7

[“Text” of Address by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon at the UN General Assembly in New York 7 October]

[Text] In a world beset by a host of political and economic problems, a nation's cohesiveness and resilience are of the utmost importance. The success of Thailand since the Second World War is a good example.

In one way, the Thai experience is unique. We the Thai people have been blessed with the Thai Monarchy. This institution is, at present, personified by His Majesty King Phumiphon Adunyadet, the Ninth King of the House of Chakkri. He has been and continues to be the central, unifying element of the Thai nationhood. He is the moral inspiration for our Government and people. He is the Soul of our Nation.

In the next nine months, two events of the greatest significance to the Thai Nation will be celebrated. The first, in December, will be the 60th anniversary of His Majesty's birth, which, to the Thai people, marks one of the most important milestones in a person's lifetime. Then, next July, He will become the longest reigning Monarch in Thai history. The celebrations of these two events will provide the Thai people with opportunities to display their boundless respect, profound gratitude and immeasurable affection for their beloved Monarch.

As a working Monarch in the national mainstream, our King has always been in close touch with the people. He has tirelessly and selflessly devoted Himself to the progress and welfare of the people, especially those in rural areas. In these efforts, he has always been assisted by Her Majesty the Queen and other members of the Royal Family.

The Thai King believes that all his subjects have a right to share in the benefits of the nation's progress and prosperity. He has pioneered rural development projects designed to help the people fulfill their basic needs and achieve self-sufficiency. These projects have brought an increased measure of prosperity to the rural poor. Many of these projects have been funded from His own personal resources. He has also led in the search for a humane way to help the hilltribes abandon opium cultivation. He has initiated crop substitution and integrated development schemes. These have been carried on by my Government. As a consequence, the output of opium has been reduced significantly over the years.

The international drug problem is of great concern to my country. For this reason, we participated actively in the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Vienna in June this year. The meeting, under the inspired presidency of the Prime Minister of Malaysia, was able to create a programme of action by governments to cope with this global problem.

The Royal Oath taken by Thai Monarchs includes the vow to render aid and comfort to all in need. During the past 12 years, Thailand, under the reign of King Phumiphon, has been recognised for his compassion to fellow human beings uprooted by war and oppression. Thailand has offered temporary shelter to nearly one million refugees. These are the Kampuchean, the Laotians and the Vietnamese who have fled into Thailand since 1975, and especially since the invasion of Kampuchea in 1978. Over 350,000 still remain.

A major cause of this plight of such magnitude has been the aggression and occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnamese armed forces. This problem poses the major obstacle to peace and stability in the region. Not only is it a threat to the security of Thailand and Southeast Asia, it is also an economic drain on Vietnam's own resources and a waste of the assistance given Vietnam by her friends and allies. In addition, it imposes a humanitarian burden on her neighbours and on the international

community. Vietnamese deeds in Kampuchea violate the United Nations Charter and international law. For this reason, year after year, the General Assembly has condemned the Vietnamese actions and demanded the total withdrawal of their forces from Kampuchea. The General Assembly has also endorsed the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination, to choose their own government without foreign interference. Over two-thirds of the UN membership have also remained firm in their call for a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict in Kampuchea. The future Kampuchea should be neutral, non-aligned, and pose no threat to any country.

The ASEAN countries will continue to work for such a settlement. Their latest effort was on August 16, 1987 when they endorsed the proposal that the Kampuchean factions engage in a dialogue with the Vietnamese at a gathering. This gathering is envisaged as a initial step towards the political settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

Recent developments have indicated an increasing convergence of desire to bring about an end to the conflict in Kampuchea. We call on the leaders of Vietnam to turn this desire into reality. Let them withdraw their forces from Kampuchea as they have said they would. But let them do it now and not in 1990 as proclaimed.

We agree that national reconciliation, at an appropriate time, is a prerequisite to the political solution. One personage who is vital to the Kampuchean drama is His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk. Under his tutelage and leadership, we believe the Kampuchean people can heal their wounds and band together to give a rebirth to the Kampuchean nation.

Thailand wishes to record her deep appreciation to the United Nations Secretary-General for his devoted and tireless efforts to restore peace in Kampuchea. We urge him and the international community to intensify their efforts towards this end. In particular, Thailand calls on the major powers who wield great influence to become even more conscious of this problem which affects not only the Kampucheans but also others as well. It is encouraging to observe that some of them have begun to discuss among themselves the way to resolve this question, as evident in the continuing series of dialogues between the major powers such as the United States, the Soviet Union and China. On several occasions, Thailand has raised this matter with many international leaders and requested them to assist. It is an iniquity that this tragedy of untold suffering has been allowed to be prolonged. Actions leading to a just and lasting solution should and must be taken without undue delay. Everybody must lend a hand.

Only after Kampuchea has regained her sovereignty and independence, will that part of Southeast Asia be able to turn swords into ploughshares. Only then will they be able to reconstruct their shattered economies. Then, and

only then, will their peoples begin to enjoy the benefits of peace that have been taken for granted elsewhere. Then, too, will the rest of us in Southeast Asia be able to realise our full potential as a part of the rapidly developing Pacific Basin. Together, we can give meaning to Pacific dynamism, which can impart great benefit not only to this region but also to the world at large.

The aspiration to achieve peace and prosperity through common efforts and cooperation finds a good expression in the endeavours of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). This year has already witnessed the 20th anniversary of the founding of ASEAN. The birth of ASEAN was indeed a major turning point in the history of Southeast Asia, based as it is on shared interests and values, as well as pragmatism and tolerance. The concept of free association has thus made its mark in a region where colonialism ran rampant not so long ago. ASEAN cooperation has indeed stimulated regional growth and prosperity over much of the past two decades. ASEAN is scheduled to hold, in a few months from now, its Third Summit to chart the course of its peaceful and constructive cooperation for the next decade.

In the international community today, there are many pressing issues. The world is now more militarised than at any other time in human history. Under such circumstances, there is an urgent need to adopt effective measures to halt and reverse the arms race. In this regard, Thailand is gratified to learn of the agreement in principle between the Soviet Union and the United States on the elimination of intermediate and short range missiles, and of the forthcoming summit meeting between President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev. We hope that, after this important beginning, further efforts will be made to reduce the strategic missile arsenals by 50 per cent. Effective measures are also necessary in the fields of chemical and conventional weapons.

In Africa, the Namibian people and the black majority in South Africa have been victims of unilateral oppression for generations. Thailand once again joins in the call for the eradication of the apartheid system, and for the immediate implementation of the UN Plan for Namibia.

The problems of the Middle East continue to be on the agenda of the world organisation. Thailand supports UN efforts to restore peace in the region, on the basis of security for all states, withdrawal of Israel from the occupied territories, self-determination for the Palestinian people, territorial integrity of Lebanon, cessation of hostilities between Iran and Iraq and withdrawal of forces to the international boundary. In the latter context, Thailand takes note of Security Council resolution 598, which was adopted unanimously, and hopes that it will be fully implemented.

The situation in Afghanistan was caused by the single-minded pursuit of unilateral goals on the part of one of the world's most powerful nations. The problem can be resolved only on the basis of the relevant General

Assembly resolutions which demand the total withdrawal of foreign forces and the exercise by the Afghan people of their right to self-determination.

The position of Thailand on these issues has been firm and consistent. Our position is based on the United Nations Charter and international law, and is in harmony with a majority of the member states. The Secretary-General, too, enjoys Thailand's confidence and support in his patient effort to find peaceful solutions to these problems. My country is always willing to assist in these efforts, any time, anywhere.

Not all the urgent problems are of a political nature. Many of them are economic. The international economic system has created a web of interdependence. No nation stands alone. For this reason, Thailand is fully committed to an open and liberal world trade system.

However, some countries, particularly the more affluent, have adopted trade policies and measures which obstruct open and free international trade. Besides hindering the North-South dialogue, they also work against the interest of all nations. Developing countries with open economies, like Thailand, have already had to cope with the problems of low agricultural and commodity prices. These problems are compounded by protectionism against the export of products in which we enjoy inherent comparative advantages. Without the expansion of exports, we cannot sustain our economic growth. This would have major repercussions on our national development and on the well-being of our people. We therefore call on all countries concerned to show a sincere desire to cooperate. For only through such cooperation can we succeed in remedying the present international economic disorder.

The most pressing problem of all time confronting any government is the well-being of its people. Here, in the case of Thailand, the inspiration from our King has always been very important to my Government. As stated earlier, His Majesty has pioneered a great number of projects for the rural poor. Following His initiatives, my Government has allotted a major part of the national budget to development programmes for rural areas throughout the Kingdom.

Despite the economic difficulties facing developing countries in the world today, Thailand continues to obtain substantial economic growth. Our rate of growth is estimated to be close to six per cent in real terms this year. This is due partly to the Government's success in providing incentives and in stimulating the economy. It is also due to the close coordination between the public sector and our private sector. We expect our economy to continue growing, which will in turn bring better health care, better food, better shelter and a better standard of living for our people.

It is clear that, for Thailand, the role of the Monarchy has proved to be indispensable. The Monarchy is a moral force that binds all elements in the Thai Nation. It is a force that works for the greatest good of the Thai people. As we in Thailand celebrate the 50th anniversary of the birth of our King, we also see this as an opportunity to rededicate ourselves to the cause of international peace, security and harmony. We are resolved to reaffirm our steadfast support for the United Nations. This is what the King Himself stated in His Royal Address at the Opening Ceremony of the Secretariat Building of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific in Bangkok, on October 24, 1975, and I quote:

"The United Nations has set for itself the high ideals of maintaining international peace and security based on the principles of equality and friendly relations among all nations, and it has, in actual practice, always tried its utmost to coordinate and promote the efforts of large and small countries all over the world to create mutual understanding and cooperation in order to solve the various problems in economic, social, human rights and other fields..."

The United Nations has indeed played a tremendously active role in bringing member states together to solve international problems and crises. It must continue to champion the cause of international peace and security as well as well-being of all peoples of the world.

The gathering of so many Heads of State and Heads of Government as the United Nations General Assembly each year, testifies to the importance the world attaches to this Organisation. But we hope that the fruits of the deliberations and discussions on these occasions will not leave only empty echoes of good intentions.

Let us turn these good intentions into positive action:

Action which brings just solutions to our problems;

Action which brings real and beneficial changes to our world.

If we do these things, then we will know that we have done our very best to create a better world for mankind.

Prem Speech to Foreign Affairs Council
BK070122 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
7 Oct 87 p 5

[“Text” of Speech by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon given at the Council on Foreign Relations in New York on 6 October]

[Text] Today, I should like to talk about my region, Southeast Asia, and specifically about the perceptions of the major powers of this region. Although the Vietnam war ended more than a decade ago, Southeast Asia remains just as important to the United States as it ever was—and more. For if, to quote President Reagan, “The

next century is the Pacific century,” then events in Southeast Asia, which is located on the western rim of the Pacific Ocean, would constitute part of the development of the Pacific which binds the United States to that region.

Southeast Asia has been noted sometimes as a cockpit of superpower rivalry on local conflicts. Given the critical importance of the major powers’ role on the question of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, it is thus relevant that their perceptions of the region be examined.

First. The Soviet Union has sought to expand its sphere of influence all over the world as befits a superpower. In the Asian-Pacific theatre, Soviet presence initially manifested itself in the form of the Soviet Pacific fleet which is now the largest of all its fleets. The Soviet entrenchment at Cam Ranh Bay and Da Nang in Vietnam signals a long-term Soviet presence in Southeast Asia. The signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union prior to the former’s invasion of Cambodia in 1978 marked the emergence of the Soviet-Vietnamese alliance in the Southeast Asia region. Subsequent Soviet support for Vietnam’s military occupation of Kampuchea for the past nine years is clear evidence of the Soviet military thrust in this region.

Concerted Soviet diplomatic initiatives in the region came only rather recently. Noteworthy was General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev’s Vladivostok speech in July 1986. The thrust of his message seems to be that the Soviet Union has not changed its intention to stake out a claim of itself as another eminent Asia-Pacific Power. Such a move also seems to underline Moscow’s recognition of the increasing dynamism of this region. A case in point is Moscow’s present active effort to seek admission to the non-government intellectual body of the Pacific Economic Cooperation Council (PECC), thereby demonstrating its current interest in joining the expanding dialogue of economic cooperation among countries in the Pacific Basin.

Moscow’s present move in Southeast Asia has apparently been motivated by both a genuine desire to partake in the benefits of the region’s development to augment its own, as well as a strategy of peace offensive vis-a-vis its arch rival, the United States. To date, Moscow’s concrete steps have included a whirlwind trip by Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze through Southeast Asia (and Australia) in March of this year, and the advocacy of the establishment of a nuclear weapon free zone in Southeast Asia. Moscow further makes repeated pronouncements of its desire to develop relations with ASEAN, thereby revealing that Southeast Asia also, in the eyes of the Soviet Union, is a dynamic region which the Soviet Union cannot afford to overlook.

Second China, under the leadership of Deng Xiaoping, has as its priority the modernisation of its economy and consequently has become an advocate for a peaceful and

stable international environment. He has also called for China's opening to the outside world. This new orientation is certainly a far cry from the policies of xenophobia and revolution of the Cultural Revolution era.

In Southeast Asia, China has perceived the threat of the encirclement of its southern flank by the Soviet-Vietnamese alliance. China, however, sees in ASEAN a force of stability in the region that could enhance its security interests. China therefore has been keeping up its interests in developing friendly relations with the ASEAN countries. In this connection, Beijing has mitigated its erstwhile militant ideological drive. It has significantly lessened support for the regional communist insurgency thus removing a serious obstacle to the improvement of the ASEAN-China relationship.

Third. During much of the past two decades, Japan has played a dominant role in the economic development of ASEAN. It views ASEAN more or less as its economic backyard providing natural resources for its industry as well as market for its exports. ASEAN is also strategically important to Japan's security since it straddles the vital sea lanes used by oil tankers travelling to and fro between the Middle East and Japan. However, Japan's economic relationship with ASEAN has been an unequal one, something that has generated resentment against Tokyo. Japan therefore has tried to foster greater harmony between it and ASEAN. In this connection Japan has pledged greater economic assistance, investment and cooperation, which includes the planned unveiling by Tokyo of a grand scheme, billed as the ASEAN Development Fund, in December this year on the occasion of ASEAN's 20th anniversary to help ASEAN finance its various development projects.

At the same time, Japan also seems to be heightening its defence profile as a response to Washington's demand for a greater share of the security burden in the Asian and Pacific area.

Fourth. The Western European powers which once ruled over much of Southeast Asia are now forging a new relationship with the regional states based principally on economic interests. One might mention in particular the constructive role of the European Community (EC) in supporting ASEAN's economic and political efforts. Both sides see a great potential in further developing their relationship based on mutual interest. To the European Community, ASEAN holds the promise of dynamic growth where European ingenuity and resource can play a vital role. The European Community, concerned that they will be left behind as the centre of world trade gravitates towards the Pacific, also looks to ASEAN as a door to their participation in the dynamic growth of the Pacific Basin.

Fifth. The United States at present seems to have partially recovered from the "Vietnam syndrome." Some US defence analysts consider the Soviet's access to Cam

Ranh Bay and Da Nang in Vietnam as the most important strategic gain of the Soviet Union since Cuba. Hence, the US feels the need to offset the challenge of rapid Soviet military gains, in the region. At present, the US bases in the Philippines constitute the front line of the forward defence strategy of the US in the Asian Pacific theatre.

The economic stakes of the US with ASEAN have been expanding. While the United States is ASEAN's second-largest market after Japan, ASEAN as a grouping is the former's seventh largest trading partner. Last year, the value of total US-ASEAN trade was US\$23.6 billion. American direct investment in ASEAN now amounts to approximately US\$9 billion, which has yielded an annual investment income of more than US\$2 billion for American firms. ASEAN is also a potential economic opportunity waiting to be realised. ASEAN is an increasingly integrated market of 300 million people with a total gross national product of about US\$196 billion.

So far I have touched on what I see are the major power's perceptions of Southeast Asia. Now, how does Thailand perceive the major powers?

The Soviet Union [subhead]

While welcoming Moscow's interest in forging links with states in the region for the benefit of regional peace and stability, ASEAN calls on Moscow to be forthcoming in the search for a peaceful settlement of the Kampuchean problem which directly affects regional peace and stability, and with which it is directly involved as Hanoi's arms supplier. The Soviet Union will have to adopt various practicable confidence-building measures to overcome its credibility problem so that its genuine desire for peaceful cooperation with others could be ascertained. Otherwise, such "peace initiatives" would be construed as merely Moscow's low-risk strategy aiming to achieve its political objectives at a minimal cost.

China [subhead]

Lingering fear and mistrust of Beijing's motives continue in some quarters. Nevertheless, there seems to be a consensus that as friend or foe, China is a "permanent" factor to be reckoned with, both politically and economically.

Furthermore, it is acknowledged that the Chinese decision to realign its course of development has generally produced a favourable impact on the international relations of the region, though in the final analysis an economically stronger China could have both positive and negative consequences for the region.

Japan [subhead]

Given the memory of the Second World War and coupled with the apprehension about Japanese economic exploitation, the prospect of Japan's expanded security

role is still a sensitive issue in Southeast Asia. Japan, however, is recognised as the economic dynamo of the region. ASEAN thus would prefer that Japan would continue to focus on its contribution to regional development and cooperation.

The European Community [subhead]

To ASEAN, the European Community is both an important market for exports and a source of capital and technology. Furthermore, as a grouping of medium size powers, the EC can exert political influence that ASEAN highly values as in the case of its consistent support for the ASEAN high values as in the case of its consistent support for the ASEAN stand on Kampuchea.

The United States [subhead]

The US military presence in the Philippines symbolises US commitment to its own as well as the security of East Asia. Hence, any weakening of that capability becomes a matter of security concern, especially when the balance of force in Southeast Asia could become compromised.

Equally important, continued disputes over trade with ASEAN could have an adverse impact on ASEAN's security standing. This cannot be dismissed lightly since it has an important bearing upon economic and social stability and thereby could affect internal political stability and national as well as ASEAN resilience. ASEAN has been watching with concern the trend in the United States, notably in the Congress, to compartmentalise trade and security.

As a result of the examination of the major powers' perceptions of Southeast Asia, what conclusions can be made? Following are my observations:

First. Due to their increasing desire to accelerate or maintain their economic growth, the major powers are becoming more attracted to Southeast Asia, especially the ASEAN countries, which they consider as part and parcel of the dynamic Asian-Pacific region, whose economic importance is on the rise.

Second. In the eyes of all major powers, Southeast Asia still retains its strategic serving as possible choke points for oil tankers and naval ships travelling between the Persian Gulf and Northeast Asia. Also, just as in the case of Northeast Asia, all the major military powers have pre-positioned their troops in Southeast Asia. Hence a minor brush fire war in this region has the potential to become a major conflagration.

Third. ASEAN is viewed as a stabilising force in the region due to its economic dynamism as well as its collective political strength. All major powers want to be on good terms with ASEAN.

The significance of such parallel perceptions of Southeast Asia among the major powers clearly speaks for itself. But what, in particular, are the implications for the United States? In this, it is perhaps best to view the matter against the backdrop of the continuing contest being waged between the two ideological systems—a contest which is now characterised by a peaceful and more subtle competition rather than by force of arms. In this contest, it is more than evident that nowhere in the Third World are there so many countries as in Southeast Asia which have succeeded to the extent of becoming showcases of greater freedom and free enterprise. I thus submit that the ASEAN are not just some distant or convenient frontline states of the Free World but they are no less than front-rank models of successful achievement for greater freedom.

It is therefore relevant, in conclusion, to pose the necessary question to America: "Do we, the ASEAN nations, represent assets or liabilities to those who subscribe to the ideals of freedom and democracy? If the ASEAN nations are indeed assets, then is it logical for America to pursue actions that may weaken the foundation of ASEAN's strength—actions that may undercut their economic, political security? But instead, would it not be more rational for America to promote and augment ASEAN'S potentials so that they can continue to play the responsible and constructive role for the peace and progress of this vital region of the world?"

Distinguished American friends, the decision is in your hands.

Soviet Union Buys Rice as Food Aid to SRV
BK080259 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
8 Oct 87 p 19

[Excerpt] The Soviet Union reportedly has placed an order for some 30,000 [metric] tons of A-1 Super grade white broken rice with a local exporter.

The cereal, worth about 170 million baht, reportedly will be shipped to Vietnam as food aid from the Soviet Union.

The shipment is scheduled for delivery between October-November. [passage omitted]

Results of Talks With CSSR Minister Reported
BK071305 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai
1030 GMT 6 Oct 87

[Text] CSSR Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban called on Deputy and Acting Foreign Minister 2d Lieutenant Praphat Limpaphan at the Foreign Ministry on 5 October at 1715. Reporting on the outcome of the meeting, Somphan Kokilanon, ambassador attached to the ministry and acting director general of the Information Department, in his capacity as spokesman of the Foreign Ministry, said Czechoslovakia wants to expand economic and trade relations with Thailand. It will soon

send two high-level trade teams to negotiate with Thailand for imports of natural rubber and textile products, and to discuss joint investment and the setting up of a joint investment enterprise in Thailand for trade exchanges.

The Czechoslovak minister believed that following visits by the two CSSR trade teams, Thailand and the CSSR would be able to define categories of goods and decide on forms for trade exchanges and joint investment ventures. He said the CSSR charge d'affaires, in his capacity as CSSR economic adviser here, will report to the Thai Foreign Ministry about progress in economic and trade negotiations with Thailand. The Czechoslovak foreign trade minister believed trade relations between Thailand and CSSR, which date back quite some time, can be expanded according to the wishes of both countries. He also believed that Thailand and the CSSR can cooperate closely in economic and commercial fields although both countries have different political systems.

The Czechoslovak foreign trade minister also briefed the Thai deputy foreign minister on the economic development system in his country, such as giving decision power to state enterprises faced with stronger pressure from the world trade system, giving them a greater say in financial management and negotiations, and the modernization of industries. He proposed several investment projects here and said that, after the 2 day visit, he is impressed with Thailand's economic progress, potential, and system; the general situation here; and the friendliness of the Thai people. He wished, therefore, to forge long-term relations with Thailand, relations which will last from generation to generation.

Somphan Kokilanon said Praphat Limpaphan told the Czechoslovak foreign trade minister that it is also the Thai Government's policy to cooperate with the CSSR in economic matters. As for investment, the Thai Government, in principle, welcomes investment from the CSSR, which is equipped with modern technology such as machinery for the production of crystal products. This is worth consideration because Thailand has a favorable economic structure and conditions. Thailand can be the door for exports of CSSR products to other countries, such as the 300 million people in ASEAN and Burma. There will be more markets in the near future if the problem of Cambodia is solved—that is, in the three countries in Indochina.

When 2d Lieutenant Praphat visited the CSSR 3 years ago he held discussions with the CSSR foreign minister and deputy foreign minister. They agreed in principle to the expansion of bilateral economic, trade, and investment relations.

Bohomil Urban invited Praphat Limpaphan to visit the CSSR.

Somphan Kokilanon said the CSSR foreign trade minister and the Thai deputy foreign minister expressed satisfaction for the initial signing of an aviation agreement. The CSSR side also proposed a future agreement on avoidance of double taxation. The Thai deputy foreign minister said Thailand is ready to take the matter into consideration. The CSSR has submitted a draft agreement to Thailand for study.

Daily Views Ban on Dalai Lama Visit

BK080821 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 7 Oct 87 p 6

[Editorial: "National Prestige in the Dalai Lama Case"]

[Text] Journalists in Southeast Asia have for some time felt that Thailand's foreign policy appears to be aimed to a large extent at pleasing China. This accusation seems to be accurate as a report, attributed to the Thai deputy foreign minister, has surfaced saying that it has long been Thai policy not to allow entry to the Dalai Lama, the exiled leader of Tibet, and that the Foreign Ministry has instructed its embassies abroad not to grant him a visa.

The Thai Foreign Ministry's policy toward the Dalai Lama makes some people feel that Thailand is overly keen to please China, that it is intimidated by China, and that it lacks an independent foreign policy. This is the instant reaction following the barring of the Dalai Lama's entry, and it serves to make the accusation that Thailand tails after China more credible.

In April last year Thailand was praised in international circles for voting in the UN Security Council to condemn the United States in the latter's bombing of Libya. It received praise for showing the first signs of an independent foreign policy by daring to vote against the superpower after a long history of close relations and the obvious influence that superpower had on Thai foreign policy.

It is worth noting that the Thai vote against the United States evoked strong displeasure from that country, which summoned Thai diplomats to hear about its dissatisfaction. The U.S. anger at that time even led it to regard Thailand as not a true friend of the United States. But the crisis in Thai-U.S. relations eventually passed and the two countries have come to understand each other.

There has been no acknowledgement or denial of Chinese pressure against the Foreign Ministry over the Dalai Lama issue, but pressure is always possible in relations between countries. If theory is to be applied in the case of Thailand's vote against the United States in the Libya bombing, the Thai action could be justified because its interests in the Middle East are considerable. But it would be too easy to say that Thailand has no interest in Tibet because that would be viewing the issue in a narrow scope. This is because no one can block the independence of Tibet if it is the common desire of

Tibetans to become independent. There are many examples of this in history; even the British imperialists were not able to suppress the desire for independence of the Indians under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

For this reason, Thai foreign policy toward Tibet must be flexible. The Thai Government may not want to invite the Dalai Lama to Thailand but it should not obstruct his visit at the invitation of a private group. It is a plus as far as national prestige is concerned for Thailand not to tie itself too closely to the superpowers.

Man Charged With Planting Mines on Border

BK080619 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
8 Oct 87 p 4

[Text] Aranyaprathet—Bangkok man has been charged with planting mines on a border road on Vietnamese orders.

Chom Chimpli, 22 who was being interrogated by the Burapha Task Force, was arrested late on Tuesday night on the road between Aranyaprathet and Khlong Hat sub-district.

The suspect was spotted with two other people by villagers who alerted authorities after noticing that they were all strangers.

Chom was caught by a group of defence volunteers who were sent to the spot but the other two managed to escape.

Local military authorities said they found a syringe, a phial of morphine and tobacco mixed with painkiller powder in Chom's possession.

The man allegedly confessed during an interrogation that he and the other two fugitives were paid by Vietnamese soldiers in Kampuchea to lay mines on the road.

Meanwhile, Defence minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Phaniang Karntarat paid a one-hour visit to a village south of here yesterday.

He flew back to Bangkok after being briefed by local military authorities about the border situation.

Minister To Meet Opposition's Censure Move

BK080235 Bangkok THE NATION in English
8 Oct 87 p 1, 2

[Text] Communications Minister Banhan Sinlapa-acha declared yesterday that he will not be a "sitting duck" in the no-confidence debate which the opposition submitted against him.

The Chat Thai secretary general was reacting to the no-confidence motion submitted to the House by the opposition yesterday. A copy of the motion was made available to him by reporters.

"All the charges mentioned in the motion against me are exaggerated," he said after having read the copy.

Banhan said he suspected that he was singled out for the censure because he had reversed his decision of his predecessor (Prachakon Thai leader Samak Sunthorawet) on the Highways Department's bidding to procure asphalt.

"I had a sense of foreboding when I acted on the affair but I am not afraid of it. I am in for the show-down and I will not hesitate to divulge (the true story about the asphalt scandal)," he told reporters.

He added: "It's going to be spectacular."

He said he had prepared evidence to defend his case.

Shrugging off the accusations mentioned in the motion, the minister said he was not concerned at all about the looming no-confidence debate.

Banhan was charged with violating the election law in connection with the reported overspending in the recent Yasothorn by-election and with irregularities involving the signing of the multi-million-baht contract to construct the Laem Chabang deep-sea port under the Eastern Seaboard Development Scheme.

He asserted that he will not lobby to derail the no-confidence motion.

Asked about House Speaker Chuan Likphai's statement that the debate would be scheduled for Oct 21, he said that the House speaker had to ask for consent from the government which would have to consult with him over the timing.

He refused to say whether he would agree to the schedule.

Banhan said he was confident that the other partners in the coalition government would back him in the vote.

King's Aide Comments on Lese-Majeste

BK080239 Bangkok THE NATION in English
8 Oct 87 p 2

[Excerpt] The penalty for lese majeste offences is likely to be gradually commuted and its abolition is probable if the country's democracy keeps progressing, said M.R.-Thongnoi Thongyai, His Majesty's deputy principal private secretary.

He said enough consideration has been given to change the lese majeste rule and recent investigations into the offences have taken into account the intention of the offenders.

However, he said lese majeste is still a rule of the country and everyone must observe it.

"The country must have rules. We have to follow the rules existing at the moment. But it does not mean that the rules will have to last for the next ten years," he told a small group of Thai reporters at a luncheon yesterday.

The luncheon was organized by the Thailand-United States Educational Foundation (Fulbright), which awarded a grant to M.R. Thongnoi for a lecture tour across the U.S. to speak about His Majesty the King and the Thai monarchy. He will arrive in the U.S. on October 19 to meet with academic groups in various universities across the U.S.

He said he noticed that the penalty for lese majeste has been lessened, compared to earlier days.

The acquittal of former deputy interior minister Wira Musikaphong on lese majeste charge in August this year was an example of how judges now have the power to decide whether a defendant has committed an offence against the monarchy or not, said M.R. Thongnoi, who has worked with His Majesty since 1971.

"The verdict was solely the interpretation of the judges," he said, adding that in the past Wira would have been jailed without any chance of fighting the case.

He said former police major Anan Senakhan, who has served more than four years of a six-year imprisonment, has not been pardoned because he has never admitted he committed lese majeste.

M.R. Thongnoi was answering a reporter's question about how he would respond if American audiences ask why the offence of lese majeste still exists in Thailand if the monarchy is proclaimed as the most beloved institution in the country.

"Everything has to be changed. The trend on the issue is that the penalty is likely to be gradually commuted and arraignment on lese majeste charges is likely to be fewer," said the deputy principal private secretary for foreign and technical affairs.

He said the development of the monarchy depends on the development of other institutions as well.

"If the country reverses to dictatorship, we can expect the monarchy to be more dominant," he said.

However, he said the monarchy at present has to be maintained as a sacred institution though the King and his royal family members have tried to condescend themselves.

Amnesty International and other human rights organizations have voiced concern about the imprisonment of people convicted on lese majeste in Thailand. They have been campaigning for the release of the remaining convicts.

M.R. Thongnoi said he is not going to the U.S. to do public relations campaign for His Majesty and the royal family but to educate the Americans about the Thai monarchy and its vital role to the security and development of the country.

He said he will answer frankly any question from his American listeners.

"I do not think I will achieve anything if I do not speak the truth about every member of the royal family," he said. [passage omitted]

Akha Tribesmen To Protest Village Torching
BK070207 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
7 Oct 87 p 3

[Text] Chiang Mai—Akha tribesmen plan to lodge a complaint with the Chiang Rai provincial governor against the recent torching of several Akha villages near the Thai-Burmese border.

Ah-ye Yee Poh, one of the Akha leaders, told the *Bangkok Post* here yesterday that he did not understand why the defence volunteer forces had marked the Akha villages for destruction despite the fact that many of the villagers are Thai citizens with Thai ID cards.

He said three villages in mae Chan District of Chiang Rai—Ban Pong Pa Khaem, Ban Pa Miang mae Poen and Ban Lo Sip—were either totally or partially torched by defence volunteers last month.

Ah-ye also alleged that the volunteers had robbed the Akhas of valuables, and their cattle and poultry, leaving many of them penniless and without food and shelter.

He expressed concern that some of the tribesmen might be forced to turn to robbery to make a living because they were starving.

Vietnam

Source Confirms Plane Missing Over PRC Border
OW071153 Tokyo KYODO in English 1144 GMT
7 Oct 87

[Text] Hanoi, Oct. 7 KYODO—A reliable Vietnamese source Wednesday confirmed that a Vietnamese MiG-21 fighter has been missing since noon Monday over the Sino-Vietnamese border.

China earlier said the Chinese Air Force shot down a Vietnamese MiG-21 fighter that intruded into Chinese air space over the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region Monday afternoon.

The source declined to confirm whether the fighter was shot down or not, and said that an investigation is under way. It said the Vietnamese Government has no intention of making the incident into a big issue.

The missing fighter left Hanoi for the Sino-Vietnamese border on Monday to conduct a routine training flight. Whether the fighter violated Chinese air space or not is not known, the source said.

AFP Reports Delay in Troop Withdrawal

*BK080730 Hong Kong AFP in English 0723 GMT
8 Oct 87*

[Text] Hanoi, Oct 8 (AFP)—This year's partial withdrawal of Hanoi troops from Cambodia has been postponed to mid-November at the earliest, an informed Vietnamese source said Thursday.

"One of the main problems we are facing now is the replacement of Vietnamese units with Cambodian army units in certain sensitive areas," the source said.

Vietnam originally said it had planned to pull out troops at the end of October or at the beginning of November, but the pullout would now take place in mid-November at the earliest, he added.

"We now have to deploy Cambodian soldiers in the front line on all fronts and 1988 will be decisive in this respect because we will again pull out a large number of our troops next year," the source said.

This year Vietnam will withdraw "some 20,000 volunteer" troops of a total of "less than 100,000 men" deployed in Cambodia, the source said.

Western experts estimate Vietnam maintains 140,000 troops in Cambodia which it invaded in 1978 to oust the ruling Khmer Rouge, widely accused of massacring hundreds of thousands of fellow countrymen.

The Khmer Rouge now forms part of a U.N.-recognised tripartite Coalition Government fighting to oust the Vietnamese.

Since Hanoi's first partial withdrawal from Cambodia in 1982, it has said it has pulled out about 10,000 volunteers each year, and has pledged to withdraw all its troops by 1990.

But some Western experts believe Hanoi's advertised troop withdrawals are no more than annual troop rotations, a claim which has prompted Hanoi and Phnom Penh to invite foreign "observers" for the first time this year to witness the withdrawal.

Topping the guest list are socialist or non-aligned countries and countries "which are interested in the Cambodian problem."

(Indonesia, which came up with the observers idea, has rejected the invitation, saying that the withdrawal could be a mere troop rotation, and that a withdrawal should form part of an agreed solution to Cambodia, the *Kompas* newspaper said in Jakarta Thursday.)

The preparations involved in welcoming and accommodating the foreign visitors and the large number of troops to be moved, including heavy artillery units, also help to explain the postponement of this year's withdrawal, the Vietnamese source said.

Until now, troop pull-outs have all taken place in the spring.

Negotiations on Cambodian Issue Supported

*BK071245 Hanoi International Service in English
1000 GMT 7 Oct 87*

[Station commentary]

[Text] In an interim report on the United Nations' work, the part on Kampuchea was described by the UN Secretary General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, as characterized by signs of motion. In fact, there has emerged significant development leading to a promising, yet delicate period. In other words, there has been some changes supporting the trend for dialogue in the region.

The first development toward an agreement on holding a cocktail party was reached in Ho Chi Minh City on 29 July between Vietnam, representing the Indochinese countries, and Indonesia, representing ASEAN. Under the agreement, in the first stage Khmer parties will meet to discuss the affairs of their country on the basis of equality, without preconditions and without any political label. Broad sections of public opinion in this region and the rest of the world have quickly realized that the 29 July agreement contributes to removing an 8-year-old deadlock and paving the way for a peaceful solution to the Kampuchean problem.

Less than a month later, the Government of the PRK made public in Phnom Penh its policy on national reconciliation. It was stated in the policy that the PRK is prepared to meet the other groups of Khmers and their leaders, except the criminal Pol Pot and some of his close collaborators, in order to conduct discussions on national reconciliation based on the nonrecurrence at anytime in the future of the danger of genocide and to unite the entire people in defending and building the country in peace and stability.

This policy reflects the goodwill and high sense of responsibility of the Government of the PRK, which is effectively controlling the country. It has won support from many governments and international organizations. Right at the general debate of the 42d UN General Assembly from 21 September, representatives of many countries have voiced support for Kampuchea's policy on national reconciliation. They held that if the Khmer parties are determined to sit together no outside force can prevent them.

In another development, on 18 September, Prince Norodom Sihanouk declared that he accepted the proposal on convening a meeting between the Khmer parties. He

stressed that anyone who rejects such an invitation to the proposed meeting will have to bear responsibility before history for the death of a Kampuchea of the Kampuchians.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk's statement has been warmly welcomed by the PRK. In its 28 September statement, the Foreign Ministry of the PRK stressed that the above-said statement of Prince Norodom Sihanouk is completely in line with the policy of national reconciliation stemming from the goodwill to have the internal affairs of Kampuchea settled by the Kampuchean people without outside interference, and in conformity with the agreement reached on 29 July in Ho Chi Minh City on a cocktail party between parties of Kampuchians. The PRK Government affirmed its readiness to participate in a meeting between parties of Kampuchea, to meet Prince Sihanouk even if Son Sann and Khieu Samphan do not join in.

Vietnam and Laos have declared their support for this good-willed attitude of the PRK. At the same time, the PRK and Vietnam have agreed on the withdrawal of another part of the Vietnamese volunteer army from Kampuchea by the end of this year. This time, unlike the previous ones, Vietnam and Kampuchea will invite a number of foreign observers and those countries which care for a political settlement of the Kampuchea problem and peace and stability in Southeast Asia to watch the withdrawal.

Public opinion has acknowledged that there are signs of change and that the first rays of hope have begun to dawn in the recent past in Kampuchea, as well as in the Southeast Asian region. However, certain circles are still trying to prevent the development of those positive changes because of their selfish interests. They only demand that Vietnam withdraw its volunteers and accept the 8-point proposal aimed at bringing back to Kampuchea the genocidal Pol Pot gang who is disguised in the self-styled Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. The present situation in Kampuchea requires an equitable solution respecting the stands of both sides. An initiative that favors one side to the detriment of the other, supports one side and opposes the other, is a stumbling block on the way of a peaceful settlement of the Kampuchean issue and peace in Southeast Asia.

Delegate Speaks at UN Decolonization Debate
OW070733 Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT 7 Oct 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 7—Speaking at the U.N. debated on item 109 on Oct. 5. The Vietnamese delegate voiced full support for the struggle for the right to self-determination and national independence of the peoples of Namibia, West Sahara, Puerto Rico, New Caledonia and other territories under colonial domination.

Item 109 of the U.N. debate was focused on activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and people in Namibia, and in all other territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa that: Ambassador Bui Xuan Nhat, acting head of the Vietnamese delegation to the United Nations, said: "Vietnam fully supports the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of their sole and legitimate representative [SWAPO South-West African People's Organization]-for their national fundamental rights and urges for the immediate and unconditional implementation of Resolution 435 (1978) of the U.N. Security Council on the granting of independence to Namibia. [sentence as received] We condemn South Africa and its western allies for resorting to dilatory tactics to impede the implementation of the resolution, and giving South Africa all-round assistance and support through the policy of "constructive engagement" and "linkage" and the abuse of their right of veto to prevent the U.N. Security Council to adopt comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

"Another question of great concern is that South Africa is enhancing its nuclear capabilities, through their illegal acquisition of uranium of Namibia and the cooperation and assistance from Israel and some other countries. This has been clearly stated in the report of the U.N. Council for Namibia (Doc.A/AC.131/241): "South Africa's nuclear programme has been initiated, supported and developed to its present level as a direct result of the ready assistance provided by certain western and other governments and Israel". This poses a serious threat to peace and security in the region and the world over. Vietnam joins the world community in condemning such activities and urging for an immediate end to this dangerous programme."

The Vietnamese ambassador said:

"The delegation of Vietnam welcomes the efforts and contributions made by the Committee of 24 in the common cause of the United Nations and international community for decolonization. We support the conclusions and recommendation submitted on Item 109 by the Committee of 24 and contained in Document A/42/23, Part 3. In this connection, it is regrettable that certain administering powers did not fulfil their responsibility under Article 73E of the U.N. Charter and refused to participate in and cooperate with the Committee of 24. We wish to see and early change of the situation".

Vice Foreign Minister Addresses Nonaligned
BK081015 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 7 Oct 87

[Report on address by Vice Foreign Minister Nguyen Dy Nien at the Nonaligned ministerial conference held in New York 5-6 October]

[Text] A ministerial conference of the nonaligned countries was held in New York from 5-6 October on the occasion of the opening of the 42d UN General Assembly session. Our country's delegation, led by Vice Foreign Minister Nguyen Dy Nien, attended the conference, which was convened to review the Nonaligned Movement's activities since its eighth summit held in Harare.

Vice Foreign Minister Nguyen Dy Nien made a speech in which he highlighted the Nonaligned Movement's important role in the world's political life and stressed that the movement has become an important part of the worldwide mass movement for the noble objectives of our times. He clearly pointed out that recent encouraging progress in efforts to ease world tension as well as the quest for solutions to regional conflicts is inseparable from the important contributions made by the Non-aligned Movement.

The comrade vice foreign minister said: Over the past years, the resolution on Southeast Asia adopted by the Nonaligned Movement at its seventh summit and reaffirmed at its eighth summit has contributed to the promotion of dialogue in the region. In implementation of this judicious resolution, the three Indochinese countries have consistently put forward reasonable and rational proposals in an effort to seek a political solution to the Southeast Asia and Cambodia issues, on the basis of respect for the independence, sovereignty, and national reconciliation of the Cambodian people and of the principle of the nonreturn of the past tragedy of the criminal Pol Pot regime and of building up a framework for peaceful coexistence in Southeast Asia. The efforts of the three Indochinese countries and other well-meaning countries have yielded initial results as demonstrated by the Vietnam-Indonesia agreement on a cocktail party to be held with the understanding that this would be an informal meeting between the two Cambodian sides on the basis of equality without preconditions and with no political label, to which at a latter stage Indonesia would invite other countries concerned, including Vietnam, to participate.

The PRK and the LPDR have welcomed and approved this agreement which has won wide sympathy and support from world opinion. During the past 2 weeks, many delegations to the 42d UN General Assembly session have welcomed the Vietnam-Indonesia agreement which, in their eyes, is a positive and constructive step in the right direction and should be implemented.

Recently, following the Vietnam-Indonesia agreement, a series of events of great significance have taken place in the region. These events have promoted effective dialogue that may eventually lead to a political solution of the Southeast Asia and Cambodia issues. After consultations with the PRK, Vietnam has announced that before the end of this year another important withdrawal of volunteer forces from Cambodia will be undertaken in the presence of foreign observers. On 27 August, in its statement on the national reconciliation policy, the PRK

stated that it was prepared to meet with the other Cambodian groups and their leaders, with the exception of the criminal Pol Pot and his close associates. On 18 September, Prince Sihanouk declared that he had agreed to meet with the leaders of other Cambodian factions. On 28 September, the PRK issued a statement in which it welcomed and expressed its readiness to participate in a meeting between various Cambodian parties at the initiative of Prince Sihanouk, as this initiative is compatible with the national reconciliation policy of the PRK government and the joint communique issued by Vietnam and Indonesia.

We believe that once the opposing sides in Cambodia are determined to sit down to the negotiating table, no one can prevent them from doing so, and that such a meeting will break the stalemate of the past 8 years and will bring to a significant turn the search for a peaceful settlement of Cambodia's internal affairs. This is also in conformity with the Nonaligned Movement's resolution on the situation on Southeast Asia.

Comrade Nguyen Dy Nien concluded: On this occasion, I wish to express sincere thanks to the nonaligned countries for their contributions to the recent developments in Southeast Asia and to the movement itself which, true to its lofty ideals, is helping to promote this process in order to find a political solution to the Cambodia question and the question of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

GDR Friendship Delegation Arrives in Hanoi *OW072011 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 7 Oct 87*

[Text] Hanoi VNA October—A delegation of the League for Friendship Among the Peoples (LFP) of the German Democratic Republic led by its deputy secretary general Horst Ralm arrived here yesterday for celebrations of the 38th GDR national day (Oct. 7).

This morning it called at the late President Ho Chi Minh's home and had working sessions with the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples. The two sides exchanged experience in their activities and discussed matters of mutual concern with a view to broadening mutual understanding and consolidating the long-standing solidarity and friendship between the two peoples.

Speaking on this occasion, Trinh Ngoc Thai, secretary general of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples, expressed sincere thanks to the GDR people, especially the LFP, for their valuable support and assistance to the Vietnamese people in their revolutionary struggle in the past and national construction and defence at present.

VPA General on Northern Border Defense
BK081027 Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN
in Vietnamese Jul 87 pp 8-13

[Article by Major General Pham Minh Tam: "Build Defense Zones in the Northern Border Area"]

[Text] According to the military line of our party and to the military thinking and art of our people's war for national defense, it is necessary to build defense zones on each national defense line.

A defense zone reflects the aggregate strength of the people's war in each area. It links political strength to military, economic, and sociocultural strength; and combines the people's armed forces, both local and mobile. It manifests the fundamental characteristic of the war for national defense, which differs from that of the war for liberation, in that our people have gained mastery over their destiny and become true managerial masters in national construction and defense and in defending each area, each sector, and each beloved plot of land. In the war for national defense, we still fight the enemy chiefly on our soil and, therefore, enjoy the advantage of the "well-rested against the weary," namely we are well prepared and physically fit, ready to defeat the tired enemy troops who have exhausted themselves after a long march. In a certain sense, the local forces are the most mobile. If every area is fully prepared and turned into impregnable defense zones which serve as an integral part of the defense system of the entire line and the whole country, any place in our country can, under present conditions, become a new Chi Lang, Bach Dang, Dong Da, or so forth, ready to annihilate the enemy army.

Each defense zone built in an area should occupy a certain space, suit the tactical and campaign objectives (also strategic objectives in some areas) under the general defense plan, and become a link of the defense line. Depending on the specific requirements, each zone may have all three categories of troops (or only two or simply one under certain circumstances and at certain times).

A defense zone is not merely a defensive zone although it naturally has this effect. For in our war for national defense, no matter in what zone, we are prepared and ready to employ all combat tactics—offensive, counter-offensive, and defensive—of which offensive and counter-offensive are the main ones. A defense zone is the material condition and also the material manifestation of combat methods. The material strength of enemy troops can only be defeated by the material strength of our army and people; and the material strength of our army and people in the war for national defense is built with various methods of which a very important one is to set up increasingly stronger defense zones right in peacetime. In the northern border area at present, this is not only a basic long-term but also a pressing immediate task which has been intensively carried out in the past year and has met the necessary requirements. However, there

still remains much to be done, and greater priority is required than in the rear in order to effectively defend the fatherland's frontiers; foil all of the enemy's schemes and acts of sabotage, land grabbing, and infiltration; and readily defeat a war of aggression it may launch right on our forefront. To assess the understanding of the two strategic tasks and of the strategic concept of mastery and offensive—including the understanding of the concept of positive defense or "defense from an offensive position" as taught by Uncle Ho—is not meant only, above all, or chiefly to assess purely awareness and viewpoints, but to look at the defense zones which we have built and are building—that is, to assess realistic action.

In many instances, concepts and viewpoints that differ in some respects and may even contradict one another can hardly be resolved with satisfaction at meeting halls; but they can be easily reconciled in practice and on the battlefields which are the defense zones at present. Once the forces, schemes, and maneuvers of the enemy are projected and the terrain conditions and our counter-plans determined and specifically reflected on each defense line and zone, all the concepts of mastery and offensive or of passive defense, rooted-to-the-spot defense...and even offensive campaign or perhaps strategic defense...will become clearly manifest. Naturally, it is necessary to achieve unanimity in thinking and scientific research so as to establish correct orientations and suitable plans for guiding practical action in building defense lines and defense zones.

Building defense zones is not a task that can be completed within a certain period of time but a permanent undertaking that must be carried out with ever higher quality so as to achieve better results. This undertaking develops in conjunction with the comprehensive growth of each locality and the entire country as a whole.

In discussing the building of defense zones, we must naturally talk first of all about military building; but this is not all, for it involves comprehensive building not only in the military field but also in the political, economic, and sociocultural fields.

We must start by determining the size of the defense zone. Depending on the terrain and our combat plans, it can be a district (or a province). Therefore, to set up a defense zone in a district also means to build a district military fortress.

Once the size (area) has been determined, efforts must be made to develop forces and deploy them into a perfect battle position of the all-people national defense system and the people's war. Depending on the characteristics and location of each area, it is necessary to station regular and local forces for operations. All the armed forces—including the regular, local, border defense, militia, and self-defense forces—should be deployed rationally and linked to the various population centers, enterprises, worksites, and mines in accordance with

defensive combat plans. Based on the terrain and combat plans, we must set up combat clusters, support points, clusters of support points, combat villages, combat hamlets, bases, depots, communications and signals networks, observation posts, command headquarters, evacuation areas for use when fighting breaks out, and so forth. Thus, a defense zone serves as the means for integrating armed units with production units; forming a network of mutually supporting combat positions, an obstacle course, and a system of fire power; and uniformly planning population centers, base areas, and command headquarters. It relies on hamlets, villages, towns, enterprises, state farms, state forests, and army units to prepare the battlefield, muster potentials, and develop local rear services; and makes use of support points, clusters of support points, and key positions to activate the power of the all-people's war.

In our country's northern border region, the terrain is fairly complex. There exist different terrains even in a single defense zone: In one area, there are rocky mountain slopes, high passes, deep streams, and sheer cliffs; but in others, mountains of rocks and earth are interspersed with hills, jungles, valleys of different sizes, and open fields that permit airborne troops to stage tactical boomerang operations or campaigns. Generally speaking, it is a jungle and mountain terrain, but some areas have a midland terrain characterized by rolling hills. In building defense zones in the northern border region, we must closely relate to the study of combat tactics suited to the local topographical characteristics so as to fully use the rugged terrain there to the advantage of our defensive position and at the same time, limit what the enemy may take advantage of.

A jungle and mountain terrain presents both strong and weak points in planning defensive as well as offensive combat operations. From experience in the fight against the Chinese aggressor army in February 1979, we have come to realize even more clearly these strong and weak points; and this has testified further to the astute observations of Engels, an eminent military expert of the proletariat. In an article entitled "Jungle and Mountain Combat in the Past and at Present" (Footnote: *Marx-Engels—Complete Works*, Russian language, second edition, Volume 12, p 112), Engels affirmed that in the jungle and mountain area, a striking feature is that the attacking party can take advantage of trails to get around high peaks—and there are no mountain trails that cannot be negotiated by man to get around even the highest of them—in order to strike at the rear of the enemy, attack its flank, encircle it to stage boomerang attacks, and annihilate it. At the same time, Engels also pointed out that the defending party can take advantage of trails, using only "a small group of men to easily and effectively counter thousands of the most elite soldiers." And if the defending party employs defensive tactics—not passive defense but active defense, defense characterized by offensive—using its light local forces familiar with the terrain to strike at the enemy and unleashing various

attacking blows to thwart each of the enemy's offensives, this can make the rear attackers to come under attack from the rear themselves and subject to annihilation.

Therefore, in conducting combat operations and building defense zones in the jungle and mountain region, we must thoroughly understand the concept of mastery and offensive. All favorable conditions must be created for both defensive and offensive (counteroffensive) combat in preparing the battleground and battle positions, training troops, and arranging the network of communication, logistical supply, technical, and other services.

We have the experience gained from the war against the Chinese aggressor army in February 1979. It is necessary to develop the strength of local defense by combining the forces of main-force army corps (including the reserve forces) with the local forces; and firmly rely on favorable terrain conditions to set up comprehensive clusters of support points which include key heights. For instance, District L successfully built Defense Zone N with Height SK under pressing conditions, fought victoriously, and firmly maintained production during the course of war. This is a realistic model for setting up defense zones on the fatherland's northern borderline.

The February 1979 war has also provided us with experience in setting up different types of support points—on heights, in large ravines, on the banks of rivers and streams, in valleys, on sloping hills, along communication lines, and so forth—as called for by diverse terrain conditions to establish clusters of mutually linked support points, using key sectors as nuclei of the defense zone and successfully bringing into play the strength of both local and mobile combat operations, the firepower system, and the obstacle course in order to repel step by step and neutralize the enemy's combat tactic of fielding small detachments to conduct deep thrusts and capture blocking positions while maintaining heavy artillery bombardment day after day.

In the areas adjacent to the border, the development of defense zones must be closely linked to the building of a border belt.

Each defense zone must anticipate different circumstances of attacks by the enemy and fully analyze the latter's strong points and weaknesses so as to devise counterplans and, on this basis, set up battle positions and prepare forces. Those having enterprises, mines, and state forests situated next to the borderline are required all the more to conduct detailed and careful planning in this regard.

With the aforementioned requirements and contents and given the characteristics of the current situation in the northern border region, we must closely combine economic construction with national defense and set up economic-technical clusters at the district level while setting up defense zones.

Setting up economic-technical clusters is now a pressing requirement for both economic construction and national defense in the northern jungle and mountain region (Footnote: See May 1987 issue of *Tap Chi Quan Doi Nhan Dan*). Regarding national defense, there are many units of the regular and local forces operating in the jungle and mountain districts at present. The requirement to ensure technical and logistical support for troops is growing with each passing day. The militia and self-defense forces are also equipped differently from before, and they need certain technical support. Economically, the jungle and mountain region is rich in potentials which cannot be tapped satisfactorily without labor and technology. Beside the local workforce, the troops constitute a very important labor force. The technical facilities of the army there are fairly large; and many cadres and soldiers possess fairly good professional skills. It is necessary, therefore, to closely link the labor and technical forces of troops with those of the localities in order to set up district-level economic-technical clusters in each defense zone. If built successfully, these economic-technical clusters will produce a great effect that goes beyond the economic-technical limit. In fact, this is the initial development of an industry that directly supports agriculture and forestry in the mountain region, brings the light of culture and civilization to the mountain tribes, improves labor productivity, attracts and develops the population, increases the force of the working class and the armed masses, and constantly consolidates the foundation of socialism. This is the very fundamental basis of the all-people national defense system in the various localities and also the root and the core of the defense zones.

The firmness of a defense zone is judged not only by the number of troops stationed there but also by conditions that enable them to hold on to their positions and fight for a long time. We cannot wait for these conditions to come about, nor can we rely on the higher echelon or on the rear to create these conditions. Instead, we must create them locally by ourselves. This must be done not only one time but on a regular basis. Moreover, in accordance with our party's policy of conducting the people's war and building the people's armed forces, it is not that we can deploy our main force troops everywhere. And even in areas where main force troops have been positioned, they will not always remain unchanged. If a locality (corresponding with a defense zone) is becoming increasingly stronger with its local and self defense forces achieving widespread growth and showing good qualities, the number of main force troops stationed there may be gradually reduced. The main force troops remaining there must also strive to constantly improve their qualities so that, though small in number, they have high combat effectiveness with which they can, in cooperation with local and self defense forces, fulfill their duty of serving as a backbone for the all-people fight against the enemy in each defense zone concerned.

Therefore, main force troops stationed in each locality must strive to join the locality concerned in building it in

all respects. Especially, they must create technical spearheads and form technical economic detachments in order to serve both the national economy and national defense on an immediate as well as long-term basis.

The building of a defense zone requires concentrated and unified guidance.

Generally, at those defense zones in various districts along the northern border, there are main force troops stationed locally or provincial troops garrisoned there. In certain areas, there are also district troops. It is therefore necessary to set up a general leadership organ called Unified Military Command—usually placed under the leadership of the commander of the main force unit which is stationed locally and which operates permanently there—comprising the people's committee chairman, the military affairs section chief, and other officials (having to do with district party committee organization) in the district concerned.

The unified military command must devise a defense plan in accordance with the general plan of the military command of the higher echelon. A defense plan is the basis by which a defense zone building plan is determined. The defense plan must be relatively perfect for a long period of time. It must be divided into steps for implementation in accordance with the principle of giving priority to immediate tasks and to the frontline and must promote close combination between national defense and economic construction and vice versa. Such a plan must clearly delineate the duties of main force and local force troops and must clearly specify the sources of financial, material, and manpower supply. The building of the agricultural, industrial, trade, support service, public health, cultural, and social sectors in each locality and their activities must all be closely coordinated in accordance with the defense plan and must be arranged in accordance with a set combat and combat-support plan.

The unified military command must organize topical discussions directly relating to defense plans, clearly specify the national defense tasks for each sector and mass organization, and organize guidance and supervision over their implementation. These tasks consist, among other things, of popularizing military training, gathering intelligence about the enemy, carrying out military liaison work, effecting combat coordination and combat support activities..... Some of these tasks must be drilled and practiced on a test basis, and they must be reviewed and recapitulated to assess the results achieved and constantly improve both defense plans and the plan to build defense zones.

October Revolution Anniversary Plans Reported
BK080845 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 6 Oct 87

[Text] In anticipation of the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution, the Central Committee of the Vietnam Democratic Party has instructed all party organizations and chapters directly subordinate to it to respond

to the resolution of the CPV Political Bureau by organizing nationwide activities in celebration of the October Revolution.

The Vietnam Democratic Party is launching an emulation drive among all democrats to score achievements to mark the October Revolution by participating in the common emulation movement among the people; by responding to the emulation drive launched by the Vietnam Democratic Party to implement the various year-end projects and tasks; by holding talks and discussions on the October Revolution, its achievements during the past 70 years, and the Soviet reform movements and space programs; and by organizing grand meetings

in coordination with the local Vietnam Fatherland Front committees in celebration of the October Revolution in Hanoi and at various Democratic party organizations.

To commemorate the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution, the Vietnam Socialist Party is conducting a drive to introduce the country of great Lenin. The guest speakers will include experts on Soviet issues who will speak on the following topics: the world following the October Revolution, the revolutionary reform movements in the Soviet Union, the Soviet economy after the reform movement, Soviet culture and its current reform movement, and socialist democracy in the light of the reform movements.

South Pacific Forum To Meet on Fiji

*BK080850 Hong Kong AFP in English 0838 GMT
8 Oct 87*

[Text] Brisbane, Australia, Oct 8 (AFP)—South Pacific Forum leaders seeking a common approach to the Fiji crisis will meet this weekend in Vancouver ahead of next week's Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) in that city.

Papua New Guinea requested the meeting, Prime Minister Paias Wingti, in Brisbane on his way to the CHOGM meeting, told reporters here Thursday.

He said it would allow Forum members, including Australia and New Zealand, to take a common stand on Fiji's position as a member of the Commonwealth.

He ruled out the possibility of a protest if a majority of Commonwealth governments decided to expel Fiji.

Mr. Wingti also said his country had not changed its position on the military takeover in Fiji.

"What has happened in Fiji is an internal matter and I have faith in the Fiji people to resolve the problem," he said.

Mr. Wingti said the Fiji military takeover was different from all other coups in the world. Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka, who seized power for the second time September 25, still had respect for the established traditional system including the Great Council of Chiefs.

But he refused to say whether the Port Moresby government recognised Colonel Rabuka as the legitimate leader of the Fiji Government.

"We will have to assess the situation," he said.

Papua New Guinea had known well in advance the military would seize power in Fiji, Mr. Wingti added.

"We knew soon after the Fiji election was declared that there was going to be trouble."

Col. Rabuka seized power in May in the wake of April elections, and took over again September 25. He has declared Fiji a republic and named himself as interim head of state.

Mr. Wingti has held discussions with Solomon Islands Prime Minister Ezekiel Alebua and Vanuatu's Father Walter Lini and said they agreed the crisis in Fiji was an internal matter.

"The biggest serious threat to stability in the South Pacific is New Caledonia if France continues to rule it," Mr. Wingti said.

Mr. Wingti said the indigenous Kanak people might take the law into their own hands if France continued to refuse independence.

"My government totally rejects the outcome of the French referendum held there recently," he said.

Mr. Wingti "fully endorsed" the expulsion last week of France's ambassador to Vanuatu, saying: "I would have done it to him myself."

The South Pacific Forum, an organisation of independent and self-governing countries of the region, was formed at a meeting in Wellington, New Zealand, in August 1971.

PNG, Vanuatu Issue Communique on Fiji

*BK080342 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0300 GMT 8 Oct 87*

[Text] Papua New Guinea and Vanuatu have again called for no foreign intervention in Fiji. The prime minister of Papua New Guinea, Mr Wingti, and his Vanuatu counterpart, Father Lini, issued the call in a joint communique after talks in Port Vila.

The communique said foreign intervention in Fiji could not be condoned. The prime ministers were making their first comments on the situation in Fiji since the country's military ruler, Colonel Rabuka, declared the country a republic earlier this week.

They said they hoped that the Fiji people would soon find an acceptable solution to the country's political crisis, adding that it was too early to make further comment.

Meanwhile, Fiji's military has moved against the country's major trade unions. Radio Australia correspondent in Suva, (Greg Wildsmith), says the Trade Union Congress Headquarters in the capital has been closed and armed guards stationed at the doors.

(Wildsmith) says other unions shut down include the Teachers Union, the Public Service Association, and the Bank Employees Union.

Col Rabuka told a news conference yesterday that both the media and the union movement would be restricted.

Australia

Hayden Meets With Deposed Fiji Ministers

*BK080149 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0030 GMT 8 Oct 87*

[Text] Members of Fiji's deposed Bavadra government have expressed concern at a statement by Australia's prime minister, Mr Hawke, earlier this week that there was a need for changes to Fiji's Constitution to give greater protection to ethnic Fijians.

The three deposed ministers had just had talks in Canberra with Australia's foreign minister, Mr Hayden. Afterward they said Mr Hayden had assured them there had been no change in Australia's policy on Fiji.

The minister for education in the Bavadra government, Dr Tupeni Baba, said he had been surprised at Mr Hawke's statement claiming a need to deal with realities in Fiji and make some changes to the Constitution.

Dr Baba said Colonel Rabuka had been encouraged by these comments when declaring Fiji republic on Tuesday. Dr Baba said he and the minister of communications, Ahmed Bhamji, would go on to Vancouver to represent the Bavadra government at the Commonwealth heads of government meeting.

The third member of the delegation, the deputy prime minister in the deposed government, Mr Harish Sharma, is to stay in Australia to campaign.

Fiji

Ratu Mara Flies to London; Two Houses Bombed

BK080954 Hong Kong AFP in English 0941 GMT
8 Oct 87

[Excerpt] Suva, Oct 8 (AFP)—Former Fiji Premier Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara has left here for London, his son said Thursday, amid reports that he planned to have talks with Britain's Queen Elizabeth II.

The former premier, who is leader of the Melanesian Alliance Party, left here Wednesday, the day military coup leader Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka proclaimed Fiji a republic, Ratu Finau Mara told *Agence France-Presse*.

Ratu Sir Kamisese stopped off in Melbourne where he met with Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke before boarding a London-bound flight Thursday, Ratu Mara's son said.

He would not say why his father had gone to London, but reports here said that the former premier, a member of Britain's Privy Council, would meet with Queen Elizabeth II and her advisers.

Both Col. Rabuka and Fiji's Governor-General Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, who has refused to relinquish his executive authority as the queen's representative in the sovereign State of Fiji, knew of Ratu Mara's trip to London, sources here said.

Ratu Mara was Fiji's prime minister from 1970 when the territory gained independence from Britain until he lost a general election in April.

He is regarded by the South Pacific region's political leaders as an important and influential statesman, while in Fiji he is held in high esteem, both as former prime minister and as a leading chief in traditional society.

His respect for traditional custom is only rivalled by his loyalty to the British monarchy and his oath of allegiance to the British monarch, who remained Fiji's titular head of state under the 1970 Constitution scrapped by Col. Rabuka a week ago, analysts here say.

Colonel Rabuka told a news conference Wednesday that Ratu Mara could not hold a position in his interim military government because as a member of the Privy Council "he owes his allegiance personally to her majesty the queen."

He also said that any offer to Ratu Mara of the presidency of the republic would "depend on how her majesty views his responsibilities."

Col. Rabuka has declared himself interim head of state.

Lord Glenarthur, the British minister responsible for the Far East, reiterated in Singapore Thursday that Britain regarded the governor-general as "the sole legitimate authority in Fiji."

In Nadi, on the west coast of the main island, Viti Levu, two houses owned by Indians were bombed late Wednesday, Police Inspector Ramanu Tikitika told *Agence France-Presse*.

No-one was injured in the blasts, but the houses were destroyed, he added. Four houses in the same area, also owned by Indians, were stoned Wednesday, he added. [passage omitted]

Joint Naval Exercise With France Under Way

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[Text] The French and Fiji navies have been conducting a joint maritime exercise today. The French charge d'affaires in Suva said the operation had no political significance. He said the question of French recognition of the military regime in Fiji did not arise because France had a very clear policy of recognizing states and not governments.

Australian Associated Press says two French patrol boats are on what have been described as a routine visit to Fiji this week from their delivery voyage to Tahiti.

Government-operated Radio Fiji says today's joint naval exercise involved one of these French boats and a vessel of the Fiji naval squadron. The radio quoted a Fiji naval spokesman as saying that the exercise was to familiarize the two crews with each other's operational procedures and to foster friendly relations between the two navies.

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